

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

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VI.]

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[No. 281.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge.—Sir Thomas Lethbridge last night, (June 4) in the House of Commons, having ventured to complain that the relief afforded to the agriculturalist fell short of their just expectations, he was rebuked by the Marquis of Londonderry for using inflammatory language, who reminded him of the measures recently brought forward for the relief of the country, of the two millions of taxes remitted, and the 1,800,000l. proposed to be remitted, upon the adoption of the pension and annuity scheme; but his Lordship forgot to state that three millions of taxes have been imposed since the peace. Sir Thomas may now exclaim with *Buckingham*, when refused the Earldom of Hereford, and the moveables which *Richard* promised.—

"And is it thus? Repays he my deep service
With such contempt?"

We lament the disappointment of the Hon. Member and other country gentlemen, for the sake of the country; but they do not deserve our pity. Who could have ever supposed that the arrival of peace should be the fit moment for the imposition of new taxes? Common sense would associate it with the repairs of the waste of war, the reform of abuses, and the lightening of the public burdens, but the Marquis of Londonderry thought otherwise, and it is therefore not without justice he rebukes the supporters of his system for now objecting to it.—*Globe*.

Country Gentlemen.—The Marquis of Londonderry having, we suppose, got all that he can out of the subserviency of the country gentlemen, brought the singular charge last night (June 4) against one of them (Sir Thomas Lethbridge), who, till the present session, has been one of his firmest supporters—that in speaking of the necessity of doing something for the relief of the existing agricultural distress, he had used "inflammatory language." That many of these gentlemen are worthy of reproaches, though not from the noble Lord, and that they will deservedly receive them from their constituents, we have no doubt; but we cannot admit the propriety of applying any censure to the sentiments of the honourable Baronet. Those, indeed, have used "inflammatory" language (if there be any such) who have supported the Government against every attempt to alleviate the public burdens—who have uniformly raised their voices against the call for retrenchment and reform—who have told the people that they have nothing to expect from the Legislature but taxes and restrictions—and that their applications for relief, if expressed with the eloquence of truth, and the energy of deeply-felt suffering, manifest a seditious and discontented disposition, which ought to be punished, rather than an extremity of distress, which ought to be soothed where it cannot be removed. Such is the "inflammatory" language and conduct which his Lordship ought to reprove in the country members, if, indeed, they had it not in their power to turn round and reply, in the language of Terence, "Though I may have merited this contumely, Pamphilus, yet you are the last man upon earth who should have heaped it upon me." Inflammatory conduct like this—we mean in the shape of supporting every grant, however extravagant, of defending every job, however disgraceful; and resisting every retrenchment, however reasonable and necessary—has, it would appear, produced on the hon. Baronet the same effect which it is producing all over the country. It has "infamed" him into a Parliamentary re-

former! The hon. Baronet has shown for some time past a gradual advance towards conversion; and now we see the consummation of the change, in a reproof from the noble Marquis, and an open declaration for reform.—*Times*.

Shipwreck.—A few days ago we gave an extract from Lloyd's List, announcing the loss of the *LARK*, Inglis, bound from Jamaica to Belfast, when all on board perished, except one passenger, Mr. Hugh Fulton, the passenger alluded to, has arrived at Belfast. It appears that this small schooner upset on the 11th of April, in a severe gale, when sounding under bare poles. There were on board, Wm. Inglis, master, James Moore, Alexander Hill, Jans Peterson, and a man of colour; Mr. Malcolm M'Gregor, and Mr. Fulton. When the vessel upset, the foremast going overboard, she righted, but full of water, the sea making a clear passage over her: her cargo being cotton-wool, kept her afloat. In this emergency, the people clung to the rigging, but had not the means of getting either food or water. In the middle of the night the black man died in Mr. Fulton's arms. Some time afterwards, James Moore and another seaman died in a state of delirium, and were swept overboard. Next day, Mr. M'Gregor, the passenger, also died delirious. At this time, when there were three human beings alive on the wreck, a vessel came in sight, but she inhumanly proceeded on her course without giving any assistance. [This vessel proved to be the *CAMILLO*, of Gibraltar, bound to Cadiz from the Havannah; her master's name is Traverso, a native of Italy.] In some hours after the other seaman died delirious. The Captain lived for about thirty six hours, when, finding his end approaching, he shook hands with Mr. Fulton, desired that he would acquaint his wife with his fate, and of his affection for her in that awful moment: he soon after sunk down, and was also washed overboard. Fulton, who is young and very stout made, was now left alone in this dreadful situation, up to his middle in water, without any sustenance or prospect of relief. He fortunately retained his self-possession, though frequently tempted to abandon all hopes of life. He was dying of hunger and thirst; the only food he got was a dead rat, which he devoured voraciously. After having been on the wreck three days and nights, the American brig *SUSAN JANE* came in sight, and her humane master, Samuel Freeman, lost not a moment in sending to the wreck, and took Fulton on board his vessel, where, by judicious treatment, he was gradually restored.—The *SUSAN JANE* was bound to Cadiz, where they arrived in safety. The British Consul at Cadiz, Joseph Egan, Esq. generously did every thing in his power for Mr. Fulton, providing him with necessities, and procuring him a passage home.—*Belfast News Letter*.

Eccentric Character.—The German Papers some time ago contained accounts of an eccentric character of the name of Pittschaft, who, during the fair at Frankfort, took up his abode in a tub, and amused the people by his remarks. The following account of the embarrassment which he has occasioned to the Magistrates of Frankfort is rather amusing:—

"It was at Mentz that he announced publicly his taking the title of *philosopher*, and that he was going to proceed from place to place to preach against vices. He pretended at first to establish his residence in the streets of Frankfort, where he lodged in a tub. However, he committed no excess, but his singular exterior and his comic observations drew around him the curious

multitude. The Police having objections to these crowds, took possession of the person of Pittschafft, and conducted him in a carriage to Mentz, intimating to him the order not to appear in Frankfort. The moment the officers of Police entered their carriage to return to Frankfort, the Philosopher mounted behind without their perceiving it, and was thus carried back on the way to Frankfort. On arriving at Hochst, the Police-officers stopt to dine. The philosopher coolly descended and returned on foot to Frankfort before the Police had finished their gastronomic operations. This unexpected return afforded singular amusement to the public of Frankfort, but drew down on the poor Police-officers many sarcasm and several reproofs.

"The Magistrate again arrested the Philosopher, and placed him in Bedlam; the Philosopher protested as a tranquil and innocent citizen, he could not be deprived of his liberty. No physician would take it upon him to declare him insane, and some doctors gave him on the contrary a certificate, bearing that he displayed an acute and sarcastic mind. The authorities caused him to be conducted out of the territory, under the pretext that his papers were irregular.

The philosopher went and obtained from the Authorities of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt all the necessary papers of a traveller, and furnished with them, he appeared for the third time at Frankfort. However, the vigilance of the Police immediately discovered him, and before he could commence his operations he was again committed to Bedlam. The Government are about to concert means with the neighbouring Governments to prevent his re-appearance; but people are ignorant as to the legal means by which this can be done. Many people think that the Police of Frankfort ought to have allowed the pretended philosopher to amuse the multitude till they were tired of him, as was done at Mentz and Darmstadt."

Great Calamity.—Baron de Tot says, "The sudden revolution Sultan Mustapha experienced in the state of his bodily powers (from the bustle occasioned by his elevation) threatened for more than a year to affect the most essential concern of all the Oriental Princes who seem destined, by their own despotism, to no other object than the propagation of despots." How unlike the life of an European Prince!

Country Justices.—There is no reading more dangerous to certain Country Justices than the Penal Statutes; and little learning is a more dangerous thing in law than in poetry. An appeal was tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, (May 30) against the conviction of one of these Magistrates. William Cook, Esq. of Enfield, was the appellant, and a Mr. Hardy the Magistrate. It appeared that Mr. Cook's servant had cut a small quantity of turf from the waste on the road side, and the Magistrate fancied this was an offence under the 1st Geo. IV. c. 56, for punishing wilful and malicious trespassers, and therefore convicted him in a penalty of twenty shillings. Our legal readers will remember, that this Act was passed to inflict summary punishments on mobs who were frequently riotous on the late Queen's arrival, for which the pretext was, the riots that took place after. It seemed, from the evidence, that the information had been laid against the inclination of the person who was called upon to prove it, and to whom one half of the penalties were awarded by the conviction. Upon his examination, he very indignantly repelled the idea of being a common informer, and on this point an objection was raised, which quashed the conviction.

Unitarian Association.—On Thursday (May 30) the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of protecting the civil rights of Unitarians, when 300 persons of respectability attended; James Hammond, Esq. in the chair. The Report of last year stated that their efforts had been mainly directed towards enlarging the circle of liberal principles and practice, an' in uniting with other bodies in opposing the adoption of laws, however well intentioned, which did not recognise, and much more such as appeared, in their tendency and probable consequences, to be hostile to sound constitutional policy, and to right views of religious liberty. On one subject their efforts have been directed towards the practical improvement in

the legal toleration of nonconformity, which would be effected by a reform in the marriage law. It went on to state, that the Committee were happy to see their claims on the consideration of the Legislature now favourably noticed, and publicly admitted on broad and enlightened principles. Early in this year they had turned their minds to the subject, but were met with objection that bringing the Bill into Parliament might prove prejudicial to the cause of the Roman Catholics; they therefore postponed their intended application to Parliament until the fate of the Catholic Claims is known; and it was suggested that Petitions should be prepared to present to Parliament in the commencement of a New Session. A high eulogium was paid to Mr. Brougham's Education Bill, in the Report, and pledged themselves to co-operate with other Institutions to make the Bill fully understood and appreciated. The Report concluded by pledging themselves to promote the principles of truth and liberty, and that Mr. Roberts, a native of India, was now meritoriously engaged in reclaiming his countrymen from a state of ignorance, under the dictates of the Institution. The company broke up at a late hour.

A Fact.—On Saturday, the 18th of May, the following live stock were sold at Blandford market:—One two-year old Norman heifer, in calf (which it was supposed would calve in one month); three two-year old barren heifers, one two year old bull, one two year old steer, three yearling heifers, making in the whole nine—which were sold for the sum of eighteen pounds ten shillings, by a dealer; who declared he had got by the sale 17s. 6d. *Dorchester Journal.*

Edward Jerningham, Esq.—The remains of this excellent Person were yesterday (June 3) removed from his house in Bolton-row for interment in the family vault at Cossy. They were followed by a number of relations and friends, desirous of paying the last tribute of respect to one, who in life was universally esteemed, and in death universally lamented. He was the youngest son of the late Sir William Jerningham, Bart. heir and claimant of the ancient barony of Stafford, by Frances, daughter of Henry, the twelfth Viscount Dillon of Ireland; he married in 1804 Emily, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. by whom he has left four children. He was originally educated for, and called to the Bar; but, with a disinterestedness which characterized him through life, having accepted the office of Secretary to the Board of British Catholics: he devoted himself to his honorary duties so entirely, as altogether to sacrifice his profession. The task which he thus undertook was one of peculiar delicacy and importance, not only as it related to the Catholics, but to the whole body of the public; for upon whatever side men may range themselves in the discussion of the great question, with which he thus became so immediately connected, all must feel that a temporate and judicious management of it is essential to the peace and best interests of the Empire. How he succeeded is seen in the firm, but conciliatory tone which has uniformly distinguished the acts of those, whose official organ he was, and in whose proceedings he necessarily took an active and prominent part. The thanks of that body he repeatedly received; no other mark of their approbation, or testimony of the grateful sense they entertained of his services, would he ever accept.

In private life religion was the spring of all his actions; but he practised the greatest of all virtues, true, genuine, universal benevolence, from an impulse of nature, as well as from a sense of duty: he entered with generous concern into whatever affected the interests of a fellow-creature, and never appeared so happy as in the performance of some good. In his manners he was affable, in his temper cheerful, in his affections warm, in his attachments ardent and sincere. We believe, he never made an enemy; and seldom made an acquaintance without gaining a friend. To the Catholic body his loss is great; to his friends most bitter; to his disconsolate family irreparable: yet must they dwell upon his memory with pleasure, and in time feel soothed by those very recollections of his worth, which now plunge them into the depths of affliction.

Presentments.—We extract the following from the DUBLIN EVENING JOURNAL of Tuesday;—"PRESENTMENTS.—It is well known that the presentments stated by the Judges at the last assizes, have not and cannot be levied in a great part of the kingdom; so that the public works, for which these sums purported to be imposed, cannot be carried on. We are satisfied that a moiety of these sums went into the pockets of the Jobbers, but still some was expended. And at this time the poor are suffering severely from the inability to employ them. Lord Wellesley, however, we understand, has caused it to be intimated to the Counties, that Government will advance the sums imposed, but not collected, on a pledge to be given for its repayment from the country rates hereafter. We stop not to inquire into the principle; it is enough for us to state, that the relief which will be obtained through this means will alleviate, if it do not remove, the present distress. It will give employment to the poor. It will give them the means of earning their morsel, and, at such a time as this, nothing can be more opportune."

Assault and Battery.—In the Court of Common Pleas, New York, a cause of assault and battery was tried, in which Charles Bonaparte was the defendant. He is stated to be of the same family, and no very distant relation, of the Bonaparte who was so famous for his assaults and batteries. He was found guilty, and adjudged to pay six cents. damages.

Spare Minutes.—No. I.—I. There is no sight on earth so mournfully beautiful as a young and lovely woman sinking gradually but resignedly into the grave. In the fortitude with which a man meets his fate, there is something which supports and strengthens the spirit of the spectator—a display of the 'firm will, and the deep sense,' which find a consolation in the very consciousness of suffering; but in the heart of woman there is nothing of this prouder feeling. Patient and meek, she submits with gentle humility to the blow, sustained only by the strength of her hopes and the purity of her religious principles. I never saw a more remarkable instance of the truth of this remark, than in the story of Mary—. She was engaged to a distant relative, whom the *res angustæ domi* had compelled to pursue his fortunes in India, whither he went as an officer in the Company's service. In an engagement with the Nepaulese he was so severely wounded, that the commanding officer of the detachment reported in his dispatches, that the most anxious fears were entertained for his recovery. When this news arrived in England, Miss ——was by no means strong, but she bore it apparently with pensive calmness. Perhaps she might have survived the blow itself; but the state of painful doubt and anxiety in which she was subsequently kept, completed the beautiful wreck. I saw her about six weeks before her death; and though she had lost the playfulness and the lively wit which before distinguished her, their place was supplied by a graceful resignation, which rendered her still more interesting. They who were around her to the last informed me, that though her sufferings were much increased before her death, she still retained all her tranquillity; and that it was only on the arrival of favorable accounts from India, about a week before she breathed her last, that she showed any violent emotion. The sight of the few lines which her cousin had scrawled to her on his sick bed, though it filled her with delight, deprived her entirely of her composure for a while; and giving way to a passionate flood of tears, she sunk on her sister's bosom. The small remnant of her existence was gladdened by the hope of her lover's recovery. The following lines were written by her sister—

And day by day she faded—from her eye
Fled the strong brilliancy, but tenderness
Still triumph'd there in mild serenity—
In sweet unchanging looks of loveliness;
And never did her speaking eyes confess
The sufferings that she knew; still mildly bearing
All that God sent, those orbs but beam'd to bless,
For she was prodigal of goodness, sharing
Her joys with all, and still delighting tho' despairing.

And others marked the rose upon her cheek,
And hail'd the happy omen—but I knew
The flush was death, for weaker and more weak
In its decaying strength her frail form grew:
And yet it seem'd that death around her threw
But sweeter loveliness, more gentle grace—
Vain, vain!—a few short moments fleetly flew,
A shade came o'er the brightness of her face—
She wearily bow'd her head, and died in my embrace.

2. It is a singular thing, that so many great men have been little men. Some of the most active spirits in the world, and some of the largest intellects, have been "crammed, cabin'd, and confined," within a very incompetent corporeal habitation. The most illustrious age of little men was that of Charles I., when nearly all the celebrated men appear to have been mere pygmies in stature. Lord Falkland was a little man, so was Archbishop Laud, and the famous Chillingworth, and the Lord Treasurer Southampton, and some others, whom I at present forgot. The fashion seems to have taken its rise in the preceding reign, for Bacon tells James I., that tall men are like houses of four or five stories, wherein commonly the uppermost room is worst furnished. Little men are often acute and active-minded, but I still question whether we find them possessed of very capacious minds. Can any one fancy the gigantic intellect of Samuel Johnson, penned up in a 'tenement of clay,' only five feet two inches high! Beauty, says Aristotle, consists in magnitude; little men may be called ἀρετοὶ and συγκεπτοὶ pretty, and neatly shaped, but not καλοὶ beautiful. So it is, in my opinion, with the mind.

3. How much poetry there is in Bacon's Essays! I was struck with his beautiful application of a simile, which one should almost believe that Moore has stolen from him. I will transcribe the two passages—

'If he be compassionate towards the afflictions of others, it shewes that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm.'—Bacon.

But thou canst heal the bruised heart,
Which like the plants that throw
Their odours from the wounded part,
Breathe sweetness out of woe.—Moore.

Bacon's history is certainly the most extraordinary and awful piece of biography which the literature of any country affords. With a mind 'little lower than the angels,' he stooped to meanesses which the most wretched peasant would have despised—filling a station far above that of princess and nobles, he gratuitously prostrated the most splendid intellect in the world at the feet of a despicable court favorite—with the full knowledge of all virtue, he plunged, without stay or question, into every measure of public profligacy which seemed likely to forward his ambition—corrupt without the usual stimulus of avarice, his whole character presents a moral anomaly which ought to teach modesty and distrust to the wisest and best men.

His great rival, Sir E. Coke, though infinitely his inferior in mental accomplishments, far surpassed him in rectitude of principle. Indeed sufficient justice has not, I think, been done to the memory of this celebrated lawyer. If the general absence of high public feeling in the age in which they lived, furnishes some excuse for the infamy of Bacon's conduct, it redounds at the same time to the credit of the Lord Chief Justice, who so nobly stood forward in the great case of the *Commendams*, although deserted by his brothers, to support the laws of his country, and the character of an English judge. When an unconstitutional question was proposed to him in the council, and he was required to pledge himself to stay proceedings in any case which his Majesty might conceive to affect his interests, he replied, 'when that case should be, he would do what which should be fit for a judge to do;—the noblest sentence spoken in the seventeenth century! There is a very clever attempt to give a sketch of his life in a late number of the North American Review, selected however for the most part from the *Biographia Britannica*.

Poetic Sketches.

Second Series—Sketch the Fifth.

MR. MARTIN'S PICTURE OF CLYTIE.

Greece,
These are thy graceful memories, the dreams
That hallowed thy groves, and over things
Inanimate shed visionary life,
When every flower had some romantic tale
Linked with its sweetness, when the winds, the streams
Bathed poetry and love. . . .

It was a beautiful embodied thought,
A dream of the fine painter, one of those
That pass by moonlight o'er the soul, and flit
'Mid the dim shades of twilight, when the eye
Grows tearful with its ecstasy. There stood
A dark haired Grecian girl, whose eyes were raised,
With that soft look love teaches, to the sky—
One hand pressed to her brow, as she would gaze
Upon the same undazzled—it was that nymph,
The slighted CLYTIE. May minstrel look
Upon the sweet creation, and not feel
Its influence on the heart? Now listen, love,
I'll tell thee of her history: she was
Amid those lovely ones that walk the earth
Like visions all of heaven, or but made
The more divine by earthly tenderness;
One of the maiden choir, that every morn,
From lips of dew and odours, to the sun
Hymned early welcome. 'Twas one summer eve,
And the white columns and the marble floor
In the proud temple of Day's deity
Were flooded o'er with crimson, and the air
Was rich with scents; it was CLYTIE's torn
To watch the perfumed flame; she sat and waked
Her silver lute with one of those sweet songs
Breathed by young poets when their mistress' kiss
Has been their inspiration. Suddenly
Some other music echoed her own,
Faint, but most exquisite, like those low tones
That winds of summer sigh in the sea shells;
It died in melting cadences, but still
CLYTIE bent to hear it.—Could it be
A dream, a strange wild dream? There stood a Youth
More beautiful than summer by her side!
His bright hair floated down like Indian gold,
A light played in his curls, and his dark eyes
Flashed splendour too intense for human gaze;
A wreath of laurel was upon the lyre
His graceful hand sustained, and by his side
The sparkling arrows hung. It was the god
That guides the sun's blue race, the god of light,
Of song, who left his native heaven for one
More precious far—the heaven of woman's love. . . .
They met no more, but still that glorious shape
Haunted her visions; life to her was changed;
Gaiety, hope, and happiness, were all
Centered in one deep thought. Time had been,
When never smile was sunnier than her's,
No step more buoyant, and no song more glad:
All, all was changed; she fled to solitude,
And poured her wild complainings to the groves,
And Echo answered—Echo, that like her,
Had pined with ill-starred love! Oh never, never
Had love a temple like a woman's heart!
She will serve so devotedly, will give
Youth, beauty, health, in sacrifice; will be
So very faithful!—without hope to cheer,
Or tenderness to soothe, her love yet will
Continue unto death. CLYTIE dwelt
On that once cherished memory; she would gaze
For hours upon the sky, and watch the sun;
And when the pale light faded from the west,
Would weep till morning. Is it not just thus
In that fine semblance, where the painter's touch
Has bodied forth her beauty and her sorrow
That she is pictured with a sad soft smile,
Turned to the azure home of her heart's god?
A fresh green landscape round, just like those groves,
The Grecian groves, where she was wont to roam.

... Look, dear, upon that flower—'tis hallowed
By the remembrance of unhappy love,
'Tis sacred to the slighted CLYTIE;
Look, how it turns its bosom to the sun,
And when dark clouds have shadowed it, or night
Is on the sky, mark how it folds its leaves,
And droops its head, and weeps sweet tears of dew,
The constant Sun-flower. L. E. L.

American Poetry.

From the Charleston Courier.

WHY CANNOT WE FLY;

Why cannot we fly
To the pure blue sky,
And leave the earth behind?
Why are we not free
As the waves of the sea?
Why are we not free as the wind?
Will no angel descend
And his wings to us lend,
That we to the heavens may soar?
There is nothing on earth
That of either is worth;
Then why should we dwell on it more
Let us fly to the moon,
In her chrystral saloon,
Where the stars are arrayed by her side;
And look down upon life,
Its afflictions and strife,
Its meanness, its grossness and pride.

TO A WATER FOWL.

By Mr. Bryant, one of the American Poets quoted in a late Number of the Literary Gazette.

Whither, 'midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?
Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or maze of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed Ocean side?
There is a Power, whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,—
The desert and illimitable air,—
Lone wandering, but not lost.
All day thy wings have feno'd,
At that fair height, the cold thin atmosphere;
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.
And soon that toil shall end;
Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest.
And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend
Soon o'er thy shelter'd nest.
Thou'st gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallow'd up thy form; yet, on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.
He, who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone
Will lead my steps aright.

New American Poem.—The DETROIT GAZETTE announces that Samuel B. Beach, Esq. of Mount Clemens, in the Michigan Territory is about to publish, at some one of the Atlantic cities, a poem in five cantos, entitled *Escalada*, "descriptive of the wars, festivals and other customs of the aborigines of our country, and of some its most interesting scenery."

Parsley.—It is said, that parsley when rubbed against a glass goblet or tumbler, will break it—though the cause of this phenomenon is not known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Property of the Country.

πλούτος κανός.—HESTER.

That "half is greater than the whole"
To vulgar minds seems rather droll,
But so the The Courier finds in Boston,
And as he says it, thinks that he shou'd.
But Ministers have deeper schemes,
And doubtless fancy in their dreams,
That (this is clear as light of sun)
It must be greater when there's none! *

* "My wound is great because it is so small"
For sound read wealth.

"Then 'twould be greater were there none at all."
Ministers appear to think that the property of the country is like
any one of its ditches—the more you take away the larger it is.

Parliamentary Paper.

From the London Times of Thursday, June 19, 1823.

The following are the items of expenditure charged in the finance accounts for Printing, for the year terminating January last:—

To defray the charge of printing for the House of Lords and	£ 21,000
Acts of Parliament,.....	19,724
To make good deficiency of last Grant for ditto,	3,500
Expense of printing 1750 copies of the 75th volume of Com-	1,068
mons' Journal,	6,884
Deficiency of last Grant,	16,210
Commons' "Votes,"	5,371
For printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers—Commons,	2,923
Deficiency of last Grant,	8,178
Towards reprinting Journals,	12,528
Deficiency of last Grant,	8,500
Towards defraying the expense of printing the Public Records	20,000
of the Kingdom,	7,077
For printing 76th volume (1750 copies) Commons' Journals,	13,000
For printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by order of	170
the Commons,	21,000
For reprinting Journals and Reports,	3,500
To defray the supplementary charges for Miscellaneous Printing,	26,000
For printing "Votes" of the House of Commons, 1818 and 1820,	3,000
Printing Acts for Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c. also of Reports,	2,700
Evidence, &c.	1,068
For defraying the expense of printing the "Votes" of the	1,068
House of Commons,	2,000
For defraying the expense of printing Bills, Reports, &c. per	3,000
order,	24,930
Towards defraying expense of reprinting Journals and Re-	1,068
ports,	1,068
Deficiency of preceding Grant for reprinting Acts, &c.	1,068
Deficiency of Grant for reprinting the 75th vol. of the Journals,	1,068
For defraying the expense of printing 1,500 copies of a	3,000
"compressed" quartos edition of the Statutes of the United	1,068
Kingdom, for the Magistrates of Ireland; and also 250 co-	1,068
pies of a folio edition of the same, bound for the use of the	1,068
Lords, Bishops, and Public Officers, Ireland,	1,068
£ 189,760	

ALIENS.

1.—An account of the number and names of persons who have been sent out of the country, under the operation of the Alien Act, since its re-enactment; also, the number of appeals made to the Privy Council upon that subject.

Four—Angelo Gentilini, Carl Schroder, Julia Bonlinot, the Abbe Buonavista.

Number of appeals made to the Privy Council:—Nil.

Whitehall, May 2, 1822.

H. HOBHOUSE.

2.—A return of the number of Aliens in England, made up to the latest period—24,930.

Whitehall, May 8, 1822.

H. HOBHOUSE.

THE GRENVILLES.

Lord Grenville is Auditor of the Exchequer (a sinecure) per	£ 4,000
annum,	5,000
Mr. C. Wynn, President of the Board of Control,	1,500
Mr. Freemantle, Commissioner of ditto,	1,500
Dr. Phillimore, ditto ditto,	4,400
And Mr. H. Wynn, the Envoy Extraordinary (our readers will	
think him a very extraordinary Envoy indeed) to Switzerland	£ 16,400

Ali Pasha and the Greeks.

The following particulars respecting the death ALI PASHA, and the operations of the Greeks, are derived by us from a most respectable source:—

ALI PASHA came by his fate in this way.—In consequence of repeated offers made to him by CHOURCHID PASHA, of the SULTAN's pardon on condition of his surrender, ALI was at length induced to negotiate.—The result of negotiation was, that an instrument was drawn up and signed by himself, and all the seven Pashas opposed to him, by which he engaged to surrender himself, his fortress, and treasures, on the condition of his receiving the SULTAN's pardon. During the interval, while measures were understood to be in progress for obtaining the promised pardon, both parties remained inactive. At length the arrival of his pardon was announced to ALI, but he received notice at the same time, that it was necessary for him to give up his fortress, &c. before the pardon could be delivered to himself.—ALI saw now that he was lost, but he had already gone too far to allow of his receding. Arrangements were made for giving up the fortress; when possession had been taken, one of the Pashas, with other officers, went to read ALI the supposed pardon. Having entered his chambers, they found him surrounded by a few faithful followers, and they announced to him that the Firmans of the SULTAN contained his death warrant, and recommended to him, as his fate was inevitable, to make no resistance. ALI on this drew his pistol, and declared that he would not allow himself to be taken alive, fired and wounded the PASHA. A bloody scuffle now ensued between ALI's followers and the Turks, in which ALI received a wound in his breast and fell. His followers, who amounted in number to about 150, were at length overpowered, and most of them shared his fate. His treasure was secured in the place where he himself had deposited it, to wait the pleasure of the SULTAN respecting it. The news of this event had scarcely been made known, when most of the Turkish troops dispersed, and proceeded immediately to their homes.

The command of Janina was given to EMIR BEY VRONI, and CHOURCHID PASHA himself was to set off for Thessaly. The Suliots are in force to the number of 5000, and it remains to be seen what course they will now adopt—whether they will advance against the Turkish troops in Janina, or confine themselves to the defence of their own country and to a predatory warfare. It is difficult to form a correct judgment as to the manner in which the death of ALI will affect the war. It is more than probable, however, that it will serve rather than injure the Greeks; but on this we may perhaps be induced to say more hereafter.

In the mean time, the greatest harmony appears to prevail in the Morea. There is no doubt as to the capture by the Greeks of Acrocorinth, the most important fortress of all Greece, in which, as we already stated in our City intelligence some days ago, they found no less a sum than 25 millions of pistoles, a greater sum perhaps than the specie found in ALI PASHA's Treasury will be found to amount to.

The Turkish fleet had been seen towards the end of February making for the Gulph of Lepanto, and reports are circulated that an engagement actually took place between the 3d and 4th of March, between it and the Greeks, when the latter succeeded in cutting off twenty transports with troops and provisions.

SIR THOMAS MAITLAND had sent a British frigate, with 140 or 150,000 dollars, to ransom the families of the Pashas of Tripoliza, &c., and this frigate, after communicating with the Greeks of Patras, returned unsuccessful. If the Greeks had been silly enough to attend to the kind and humane solicitations of Sir T. MAITLAND, they would have parted with the only security they have for the safety of their brethren in the power of the Turks, these families serving as so many hostages.—It is not of course, to be supposed that Sir THOMAS MAITLAND would wish to give a free course to Turkish ferocity; but it is a singular coincidence, that the result to which his interference has always pointed, contrary, no doubt, to his intentions, is the removing all impediments in the way of the exercise of this ferocity, and crippling the Greeks. Is this neutrality, we would ask? Are our ships of war to be thus employed in negotiations, the only effect of which must be to injure the Greeks? This act of interference is, as we have observed, only part of a system. For instance a vessel going from Zante to Patras, was stopped by the Greek cruisers, and on board of it was found Mr. GAZEN, brother of the Consul, of whom so much has been said, and a Turkish Agha, with communications for the Turks of Patras. The Greeks stopped this Turk, and sent him to Misso Inngi. The Greeks were not a little astonished, when Mr. GAZEN, not satisfied with his own safety, after the discovery of his participation in an act of this nature, loudly protested against the taking away from a vessel protected by his presence, an Ottoman agent, employed in such a mission.

The people of Samos having sent 1,000 men to the assistance of their brethren in Candia, they succeeded in getting possession of the principal fortress of that important island.

We shall conclude this article with observing that we have received details of the cruelties committed by the Turks in Smyrna against the defenceless Greeks there, so horrible as almost to stagger belief. These cruelties, however, are carefully concealed from us by those honest correspondents who dwell with so much emphasis on the retaliation on the part of the Greeks to which they lead.

From the Scotsman.

Bracebridge Hall, or the Humorist. By Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. 2 vols. 8vo.

It is creditable to the infant literature of America to produce such a writer as the Author of the Sketch Book, and Bracebridge Hall; but it is not much to her honour that he has thought it necessary to seek in a foreign land a more adequate field of exertion and literary fame than he can find among his own countrymen. The Sketch Book has run through four editions here, within about two years, and, excepting Scott's Novels, is, we believe, the most popular book in England at the present day. We are pretty certain, from several circumstances, that it has had much less success in America. Diffidence is certainly not the prominent infirmity of the Americans; and yet in literary matters, they seem regularly to take up our judgements at second hand, and to want courage to admire any work heartily till it has passed the ordeal of our critical boards, and been stamped with our approbation. Mr. Irving, as we collect from the close of these volumes, is about to return home; and as he will now appear among his countrymen loaded with the literary honours he has gained here, we have no doubt that his works will become extremely popular. At present, the literature of America must be sent across the sea, like Madeira, to improve its flavour; but, in all probability, she will soon shake off this last badge of dependence.

The Author of the Sketch Book is indisputably the first writer of the day in that department of Belles Lettres which he cultivates. Our literature can boast of nothing so high wrought, so beautiful, and so perfect as his works, during the last half century. As a writer, he unites the leading qualities of Goldsmith and Mackenzie. Like the former he abounds in humour, and delights in low and grotesque characters; but his humour is less free, hearty and homspun. Goldsmith speaks of his rude and simple-hearted personages, as if he were absolutely enamoured of their mode of life and wished to partake of their feelings. But Geoffrey Crayon, Gent., never forgetting his gentility, looks at them as beings who are singular or fantastic by the force of wayward humours or antiquated habits—or who are rendered picturesque to the eye of taste by the uncouth manners and strange prejudices which stand out in alto relieve all over their characters. He has the pathos and delicacy of Mackenzie, with less moral feeling, with less fastidiousness also and overstrained sentiment, but with more sustained beauty of writing, a greater range of thinking, and a vein of humour infinitely more rich and varied. We scarcely know a piece of writing in our language so exquisitely refined and polished, yet so luxuriantly rich in beauties of thought and expression, as the *Voyage to Europe* in the Sketch Book. Rip Van Winkle, Little Britain, and the Boar's Head, in the same work, may be referred to as admirable specimens of humour; while the Broken Heart, and the Pride of the Village, show the author's power in the pathetic.

The present work has the same general character as the Sketch Book, except that the parts are slightly connected by a story. It begins rather heavily, and is perhaps not quite so much elaborated throughout as its precursor. The author betrays, however, no symptoms of exhaustion, but brings out his humour equally fresh, ready, and sportive, as in the Sketch Book. The tale of the "Student of Salamanca," which fills one-third of a volume, though made out of the simplest materials is extremely pathetic and beautiful. Annette, Delabre is a pleasing tale of the same character. Dolph Heylinger, formed upon the model of Rip Van Winkle, is comical and amusing. Among the humorous sketches, Family Reliques, the Widow's Ritaine, Ready Money Jack, the Bachelors Confessions, the Village Politician, and the Rookery, are extremely good. He appears to least advantage when he meddles with political subjects. His reflections on the mutual jealousies of England and America in the Sketch Book are very jejune; and we were rather surprised to find the author, in the conclusion of the present work, speaking in a tone of self-gratulation on the good effects they had produced. The friends of liberty in this country may misapprehend the character and condition of the American people in some particulars, but assuredly they have no prejudices against them. As for the Tories, we greatly fear that our friend Geoffrey's persuasiveness, to good temper and moderation will be lost upon them. It is not the groaning strength of America that hurts them; for were an unwieldy despotism like the Russian growing up there, to press down and benumb the expanding energies of the people, they would see nothing in it but a subject of joyful anticipation. But these persons cannot and will not forgive the Americans for setting up a system of government, which has become a standing reproach to our own, and which supplies arms to the enemies of corruption in every quarter of the globe.

Tales and Sketches like these possess an interest of a distinct kind from that which belongs to Novels. In a modern novel the reader's feelings are kept in suspense by an artfully contrived plot, and he is hurried on to the denouement at a galloping pace, which leaves him no leisure to attend to the objects he meets by the way. His curiosity once satisfied, the charm is dissolved, and the work is cast aside perhaps never to be read again. In the Tale there is seldom room to bring all the artifices into play which affect the feelings deeply. Its interest is therefore less profound; but to make amends for this, the parts are more carefully finished and the reader is amused and gratified by the flowers which are scattered in his path. The short pieces new before us, like the tales of Goldsmith and Mackenzie, are gemmed with beauties of thought and expression in every page. They teem with happy turns and ingenious images, and are enriched with the produce of much observation and reflection. Instead of merely exciting and allaying the craving feeling of curiosity, they exercise our taste and fancy, and afford aliment to the understanding. They are not therefore cast aside after being once read like the novel, but allure us back again and again and like all works which are stocked with thinking, they not only bear a second and a third perusal, but each additional reading discloses to us new beauties.

Law Report.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1823.

BIRINGHAME V. HIRST.

This was an action brought to recover 110*l.* for goods sold and delivered.

It appeared that the plaintiff, a first rate tailor, in George-street, Portman-square, supplied to the defendant, a first-rate hen, who was at the time just of age, clothes to the amount of 16*l.* within a term of little more than two months. For the defendant, Sergeant PEARL, disputed the delivery of some of the articles; and questioned the fairness of the price of others. The foreman of the plaintiff appeared to prove the delivery of all the articles. Amongst them was a pelisse made for lady, by order of defendant, for which he was charged 30*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* There was also an item of 12*l.* for a morning gown. Witness did not see the whole delivered, but those which he did not deliver he saw on the person of the defendant.

Cross-examined by Sergeant PEARL.—Could tell breeches of his own make upon a gentleman in the street, and could detect any other articles of dress that was made by himself. Could tell his own breeches in the street by the hang of them before or behind.

"Pray, were there not two of those coats that did not fit?"—A. "They did not fit the head."

"The head! I thought coats were usually made to fit the body?"

Witness begged that he might not be compelled to disclose secrets of the trade, but the learned sergeant pressed an answer.

Witness... We often make coats which fit exceedingly well, but some fault is found, and they are sent back to be altered. In such a case, we say they do not fit the head. We keep them a proper time, and then send them back untouched when they are found to be just the thing, and fit delightfully.

Two other witnesses swore that the prices were most moderate Part of the bill had been paid.

Sergeant PEARL censured the tradesmen's system of encouraging the extravagance of young men, in giving them extensive credit, and charging most enormously, to make up for the bad debts necessarily arising from the speculation. What, he asked, could authorize a tailor to charge 2*l.* more for a coat because it was made near Bond-street, and not in the city?

He called three tailors, who said they thought the charges much too big, judging from what they would have charged themselves. They said that 6*l.* 6*s.* would have been a fair price for a coat set down at 8*l.* 1*s.*; and 8*l.* 8*s.* for the morning gown that had been charged 12*l.* 1*s.* They considered 16*l.* a fair price for the silk velvet pelisse, exclusive of sable trimming. For this pelisse 30*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* had been charged.

Sergeant VAUGHAN said, in reply, that a man who paid high taxes and rent ought to receive a high price for his goods, especially when they had a superior ent. It was true that tailors, like the witnesses for the defense, might have made clothes at a much lower price, but who would have worn them?

Mr. Justice RICHARDSON said he could not see how, in justice or in reason, a greater charge could be sanctioned to a tradesman in Bond-street than to a tradesman in the city.

The sum sought by the plaintiff was 110*l.* The witnesses for the defense were of opinion that about 74*l.* would have been a fair sum, —Verdict for the plaintiff, 95*l.*

New Tragedy.

Catiline: a Tragedy, in five Acts. With other Poems. By the Rev. Geo. Croly, A. M. Author of "Paris" in 1815; "The Angel of the World," &c. London, 1822. 8vo. pp. 232. Hurst, Robinson & Co.

Of Mr. Croly's genius, our opinion has been frequently given: few, certainly, of the living poets occupy a higher place in our admiration; for, whatever of mannerism we may have detected by critical tests, or however we may occasionally have blamed him for pomp in language and obscurity in expression, we were still delighted with the fertility of his imagination, his lofty conceptions and splendid descriptions, his soundness of principle, vigour, comprehensiveness, and natural dignity. His blemishes appeared to us to be the weeds of a most luxuriant soil: not the poverty, but the superabundance of his resources was the cause of defects which the slightest care would chastise; and we felt that from such intellectual affluence, the stream of poetry might long be poured in floods as copious, but more purified and translucent than the first over-flowings. Catiline realizes this anticipation. The thoughts are never overloaded with style. It is much more simple than any preceding work from the same pen. It is more refined and in a chaster taste, without losing any of the energy of the author. In fine, it is less liable to the objections that have been alleged to passages in "Paris," and the "Angel of the World," an approach to grandiloquence, and that species of condensation for which Dante is so remarkable, and which is undoubtedly to be avoided in composition—we mean that where the sense is not obvious at once, and a fatiguing is imposed upon the understanding in acquiring the ideas of the poet, which, on the contrary, should be so clear and distinct, that, to use a trite saying, he that runs might read.

Mr. Croly draws the character of Catiline rather after the outline of Cicero in his oration *Pro Cælio*, than after the sketch of Sallust. He is "a daring man, of eminent capacity, who for a while presents a doubtful aspect of good and evil; but, at length, tempted or driven, dashes into treason." (preface, page 9.) By this treatment of his subject he has escaped from a close resemblance to preceding dramatists who have employed their Muse upon it: of these he mentions Ben Jonson, Voltaire, and Crebillon: but this portion of Roman history has furnished several other pieces for the Stage, not only in England and France, but in Spain, Italy and Germany. He has also had recourse to some deviations from the received story, in order to introduce and give effect to incidents of force and interest in the drama. Hamilcar, a captive Moorish prince; two Allobroges, on an embassy to Rome; and Aspasia, a Greek priestess, are striking personages, and finely diversify the general tone of Roman manners. But as the play has not been acted, and the catastrophe coincides with fact, we shall not enter into a detail of the circumstances which conduct to the fatal end. It is more to our purpose to view Catiline simply as a poem, and to illustrate it by extracts, divided into distinguishing heads, which will readily show the genius of the author, and enable every reader to form a judgment of his poetry, which is evidently constructed on the noble model of Shakspeare's blank verse rather than on the less perfect fashion of Massinger and his imitators.

Effect of Oratory upon a Multitude.

His words seemed oracles,
That pierced their bosoms; and each man would turn,
And gaze in wonder on his neighbour's face,
That with the like dumb wonder answered him:
Then some would weep, some shout, some, deeper touch'd,
Keep down the cry with motion of their hands,
In fear but to have lost a syllable.
The evening came, yet there the people stood,
As if 'twere noon, and they the marble sea,
Sleeping without a wave. You could have heard
The beating of your pulses while he spoke,
But when he ceased, the shout was like the roar
Of Ocean in the storm. . . .

The Griefings of a proud Spirit.

Crime may be clear'd, and Sorrow's eyes be dried,
The lowliest poverty be gilded yet,
The neck of airless, pale imprisonment
Be lighten'd of its chains! For all the ills
That chance or nature lays upon our heads,
In chance or nature there is found a cure;
But self-abasement is beyond all cure!
The brand is their burn'd in the living flesh,
That bears its mark to the grave.—That dagger's plunged
Into the central pulses of the heart;
The act is the mind's Suicide; for which
There is no after health—no hope—no pardon;

A Soldier.

You've seen him in the field?

Hamilcar' Aye, fifty times,—
In the thickest fight; where all was blood and steel;

Plunging thro' steeds unride'd, gory men
Mad with their wounds, thro' lances thick as hail
As if he took the ranks for idle waves!
Now seen, the battle's wonder; now below,
Mowing his desperate way, till with wild shrieks
The throng roll'd back and CATILINE sprang out,
Red from the greaves to the heim!—

Sunset.

This air is living sweetness. Golden ann,
Shall I be like thee yet? The clouds have past—
And like some mighty victor, he returns
To his red city in the west, that now
Spreads all her gates, and lights her torches up,
In triumphs for her glorious conqueror.

Chance.

Chance can do nothing. There's no turn of earth,
No—not the blowing of the summer wind,
Or the unstable sailing of a cloud,
Much more the destiny of mighty states,
But hath a will that orders it.

An Aurora Borealis.

Last night I could not rest; the chamber's heat
Or some wild thoughts—the folly of the day—
Banish'd my sleep: So, in the garden air,
I gaz'd upon the comet, that then shone
In midnight glory, dimming all the stars.
At once a crimson blaze, that made it pale,
Flooded the north. I turn'd, and saw in heaven
Two mighty armies! From the zenith star,
Down to the earth legions in line and orb,
Squadron and square, like earthly marshalry.
Anon, as if a sudden trumpet spoke,
Banners of gold and purple were flung out;
Fire-created leaders swept along the lines;
And both the gorgeous depths, like meeting seas,
Roll'd to wild battle. Then, they breath'd awhile,
Leaving the space between a sheet of gore,
Strew'd with torn standards corpses, and crash'd spears;
But soon upon the horizon's belt uprose,
Moon-like or richer,—like the rising Morn,
A hui'ward'c city.

Hamilcar (eagerly) Rome?

Catiline. Both armies joined,
And like a deluge, rush'd againt the walls.
One chieftain led both armies to the storm,
Till the pround Capital in embers fell,
And Heaven was all on fire.

A Meeting of Magicians.

In my own land, and hunting through the hills,
I've sat from eve to sunrise, in the caves
Of Atlas, circled by the altar-fires
Of black enchanters men who yearly came,
By compact, to hold solemn festival:
Some riding fiery dragons, some on shafts
Of the sunn'd topaz,—some on ostrich plumes,
Or wondrous cars, that press'd the subtle air,
No heavier than its clouds,—some in swift bark,
That lit the Libyan Sea through night and storm,
Like winged Volcanoes;—From all zones of the Earth—
From the mysterious fountains of the Nile—
Gold-sanded Niger—India's diamond shore,
From silken China,—from the Spicy Isles,
Like incense-urns set in the purple sea
By Taprobane. . . .

A Spirit.

If ever parted Spirit walk'd the earth,
Haunting the treasure that it loved in life,
We stand this hour in presence of a thing,
That, bodied to our senses, would let loose
Our strength like water,—strike our eyes with sight,
Fill the hot brain with the unwholesome thoughts
That shake the reason. . . .

A Talisman.

Its equal's not on Earth!
The metal fell from Heaven in thunder-peals;
'Twas temper'd in strange fire of warriors' bones;
Then shaped, at shuddering midnight, to wild songs,
That made the yawning Earth give up her ghosts;
Mix'd with the unhallow'd spirits, that all day
Had toss'd on beds of adamant and fire!

Clouds.

Queen of the clouds ! that mak'st thy purple throne
Upon our forest hills !
Queen of the thousand rills,
That fall in silver from the dewy stone !
Queen of myrtles and the vine
Dropping ruby on the snows
That diadems the Alps' eternal brows ;
Hear us, great Goddess, from thy mystic shrine !

Désolation.

Our fields are desolate,
Loaded with mortgage and hard usury.
For wine and oil, they bear the loathsome weed—
Nightshades and darnels, docks and matted furze.
The plain is now a marsh, breathing blue steams
That kill the flock ; the blossom'd hill a heath ;
The valley, and the vineyard, loneliness ;
Where the rare traveller sees but mouldering graves,
And hears but brayings of the mountain deer,
That come unscarred, to wanton in the stream.

Moultaineers.

The mountain horn shall ring,
And ev'ry Alp shall answer ; and the caves,
And forest depths and valleys, and the beds
Of the eternal snows, shall pour out tribes
That know no Roman tyrants,—daring hearts,
Swift feet, strong hands, that neither hunger, thirst,
Nor winter cataracts, nor the tempest's roar,
When the hills shake with thunderbolts,—can tire.

Love's Expectancy.

He comes at last!

No ; 'twas the whisper of the cheating wind.
When he returns, he shall not have a word ;
And I'll sit thus, half turn'd away, and hide
My face, till he has wo'd my hand from it,
And called me Dian, lingering for her love ;
Or Ariadne, weeping by the wave,
That showed the Athenian's galley like a speck ;
Or Sappho, all enamour'd, full of dreams,
Gazing upon her sea-grave ere she died ;
For such fond punishments are food to love !

Night.

The Ethiopian queen, Night, has come forth,
Yet with her forehead veil'd in thick-wave clouds ;
But soon shall all her beauty be disclos'd,
From her pale sandal, silver'd by the moon,
To her star'd turban.

Jewels.

You shall have all that ever sparkled yet,
And of the rarest. Not an Afric king
Shall wear one that you love. The Persian's hew,
And the swart Emperor's by the Indian stream,
Shall wane beside you ; you shall be a blaze
Of rubies, your lips rivals ; topazes
Like solid sunbeams ; moony opals ; pearls,
Fit to be Ocean's lamps ; brown hyacinths,
Lost only in your tresses ; cyrysolites,
Transparent gold ; diamonds, like new-shot stars,
Or brighter,—like those eyes ! You shall have all
That ever lurk'd in Eastern mines, or paved
With light the treasure-chambers of the sea.

A crowned Beauty.

On this smooth brow, fair as young Cupid's wing
Shall glitter the rich circle of a crown ;
Catching your beauty's splendors, like a cloud,
Above the bright pavilion of the morn.

Love on Evil.

Why, I could give you fact and argument,
Brought from all earth—all life—all history ;—
O'erwhelm you with sad tales, convictions strong,
Till you could hate it ; tell of gentle lives,
Light as the lark's upon the morning cloud,
Struck down at once by the keen shaft of love ;
Of maiden beauty, wasting all away,
Like a departing vision into air ;

Finding no occupation for her eyes,
But to bedew her couch with midnight tears,
Till Death upon its bosom pillow'd her ;
Of noble natures born'd ; rich minds obser'd ;
High hopes torn'd blank ; nay of the kingly crown
Mouldering amid the embers of the throne ;—
And all by Love. We paint him as a child,
When he should sit, a giant on his clouds,
The great, disturbing Spirit of the World !

Astrology.

Look there ! the hour is written in the sky.
Jove rushes down on Saturn,—'tis the sign
Of war throughout the nations. In the east
The Crescent sickens ;—and the purple star,
Persus, the Ionian's love, lifts up his crest,
And o'er her stands exulting !

Love.

We shall be light of heart,
As birds in summer skies ; fond, as two doves,
That have escap'd the fowler's cruel snare ;
Our vine and myrtle fence shall be a bound,
That Earth's pale vanities, its hatreds, fears,
Fiery ambitions, painful discontents,
Dare not o'erleap ; and we'll have dance and song,
And hymn the Sun with touches of the lyre,
As he sheds morning on the Athenian hills.
And we will wander by the evening shore,
And hear the mellow music of the waves,
And read strange fortunes in the speckled sands,
And make sweet pictures in the crimson clouds,
And tell the story of our travel past,
Till the day sinks, forgotten in our talk,
And Hesper's twinkling lamp must light no home

A Lover's Oath.

By this white hand, thus shook with such sweet (fear) ;
By the delicateness of this droop'd eye ;
By the red witchery of this trembling lid ;
By all the charm of woman's weeping love.

Conspiracy.

This is the curse of all conspiracy ;
To mingle with the ruffians of any kind,
To be the tool of tools, the slave of slaves,
To patch up ruffian quarrel ; from his cups
To drag the dosing drunkard ; tear the knife
From the assassin's hand ; stir up the base
To many thoughts ; degrade the swelling heart —
To necessary villains, that the eye
Had loathed in daylight.

Poorst Happiness.

In that yellow thatch
Now the sunn'd peasant at his supper sits,
With all his babes about him,—then lies down,
Blessing the gods, and thus sleeps in the day ;
Unpressed by heavier thoughts, than with what hope
To-morrow's Sun shall look upon the sky,
Or in what hive his honey-bees shall swarm,
Or to what elm his vine shall be a bride,
Or whether he shall pipe his woody flocks
To hill or vale ; or some such gentle care,
To put a healthful motion in his mind.

The Sword.

This emblem of all miseries and crimes.
The robber's stool, that breaks the rich man's lock ;
The murderer's master-key to sleeping hearts ;
The orphan-maker, widower of brides,
The tyrant's strength, the cruel pirate's law,
The traitor's passport to his Sovereign's throne,
The mighty desolator, that contains,
In its brief bar of steel, more, woe to the Earth
Than lightning, earthquake, yellow pestilence,
Or the wild fury of th' all-swallowing Sea.

These quotations, which we could parallel by thrice as many of equal beauty, were it necessary, most throw the author on his deliverance before his country. We think we can anticipate the verdict ; but feeling that private esteem might be thought to warp our public judgment, we abstain from saying how much we admire them, as noble, original, and genuine poetry.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—33—

John Bull's Essay on Public Opinion.

However large the space which the BULL can afford to its numerous and varied Correspondents, who stick so close to one favorite topic, we are glad to see that it can yet afford a small portion of its columns, every now and then, to the truly original matter which its successive train of Editors have from time to time produced for the amusement of the Indian Public.

It is not many days since the last of this shifting race passed the highest commendation on an Article from the ASIATIC JOURNAL, which in quoting a passage from a Speech of Mr. Erskine that described the Government of India as founded in blood and usurpation and maintained in fraud and iniquity, granted that much of the picture was correct, and urged this as a reason why its deeds could not bear to be analysed, and why a Free Press would be infinitely more dangerous to the stability of the Government than if it were founded on a better basis and maintained by purer means.

It is charitable to suppose that neither the Editor of the ASIATIC JOURNAL nor his Eulogist of the INDIAN BULL clearly saw the construction which such an avowal would bear; or the inferences to which such an admission would necessarily lead. If we had said the hundredth part of it, we should have been on our homeward voyage long since: but it would seem that to doubt the meaning [of an Act of Parliament, regarding the exact intention of which no two men may agree, is a greater mistake when committed by one person, than an admission of all that is criminal and corrupt in the Government of India, and an acknowledgement of its being correct, can be considered when promulgated by a more privileged writer.

We shall not pretend to account for an obliquity of vision which seems to view objects through so strange a medium, as not only to make them appear distorted but to change their character altogether. We pass rather to the equally strange and extraordinary article which appeared in the BULL of yesterday, apparently from the pen of its Editor, Mr. L.

The Daily Advertisers of the past month have kept the Public so constantly informed of the Meeting to be held on Monday next, as well as of the object for which that Meeting is convened, that there is hardly an individual in the country perhaps who does not now know that the Governor General is about to leave India; and that previous to his departure there is to be a Public Meeting at the Town Hall, for the express purpose of ascertaining the state of Public Opinion as to His Lordship's Administration: and in an Address to be prepared for that occasion, to give him the Verdict of that Public Opinion on which so high a value is set by his admirers and friends, that they think it not only the last but the best and highest reward which they can confer on his services, to shew to the world that he courts the approbation of Public Opinion, and that Public Opinion honours him with its applause.

Knowing all this, as every man in Calcutta at least must have done, we should rather have expected the BULL to come forward at such a moment with an Essay on the value and importance of Public Opinion; with some plausible excuses for the highest Individuals in the State submitting to its dictates, and some attempted reasons why even the opinion of the lowest Individuals should be attended to when called on to pass a Verdict on an Administration under which they themselves have lived, and of which they may therefore be supposed capable of forming a tolerably accurate estimate. What was our surprise, therefore, to find in the BULL of yesterday, as if put forth purposely to throw a damp on the approaching Meeting, a laboured Essay on the utter worthlessness of Public Opinion, particularly when expressed on the conduct of Rulers of the People, or, where they are a party concerned, and above all in a country where according to the constitution of its Government, the people who have to pronounce this Public Opinion have not the power to influence the motions of those on whose conduct they are called together to pass judgement.

There is really much of good sense in all this, if taken in its strict and literal meaning; but it would be little short of treason to suppose that the BULL ever meant what it said. It is no doubt quite as innocent in this affair, as in that of approving the crimination of Indian Governments generally when it followed in the footsteps of the ASIATIC JOURNAL. Its design and intention (if it had any) must have been to shew that Public Opinion was of the highest value, since the Head of the Government appealed to it for judgement on his deeds:—and since the leading members of society had been taking infinite pains for a long time past to direct the current of Public Opinion into what they deemed the proper channel. But, unfortunately, as in many other instances, the BULL sets out intending to establish one thing; and by the singular obscurity which seems always to beset its path, stumbles at the first outset, loses its way, and ultimately arrives at the very opposite conclusion to that which it at first was bent on establishing.

But we must let the Readers of the JOURNAL see a portion of this original Essay, that they may judge of it for themselves. The following passages are particularly worthy of note:—

"We cannot within the limits of a newspaper Essay point out all the particular evils which have resulted from the ill directed efforts of Public Opinion: but the History of the World will shew, that where it has more particularly prevailed, much worse acts of tyranny, oppression and violence, and those of a more decidedly iniquitous character, have been committed under its influence, than are to be met with elsewhere."

"Surely then those who studiously endeavour to foster the growth of what may become so terrible an engine, should be watched with care. Their character, apparent motives, and views should be scrutinized with the most determined search, in proportion to the anxiety they displayed, not only to encourage its constant exercise, but also to hold it up as superior to all Law, and in the present state of civilisation, as the "ultima ratio" of civil existence."

"We wish to be understood, as confining our remarks entirely to those appeals wherein the Rulers of the People are a party concerned; and in no degree as applying to a matter of Character, literary Reputation, &c. &c. and further, that they bear relation more particularly to those places where the constitution does not admit of the people influencing the motions of the Government."

Upon these paragraphs we have first to remark, that if ever there was one Governor General of India, who appealed more distinctly or more frequently to Public Opinion than another, that Governor General is the Marquis of Hastings. In his Reply to the Address of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, on his return from his victorious campaigns, he voluntarily appealed to Public Opinion, and unbosomed himself to the world, deeming the approbation of his fellow subjects the highest reward he could receive. In his Reply to the Madras Address, when the Liberty of the Press, and the salutary influence of Public Scrutiny were lauded to the skies, the value of Public Opinion was set on the highest pinnacle on which eloquence and argument could place it. And indeed on every public occasion in which Orations have been delivered in India, whether to the older Citizens and Functionaries assembled to pay the homage of their admiration for the past, or to the younger aspirants to fame and fortune who were about to embark on their career of the future, we have been told, and told truly, by the noble Marquis and his colleagues, that our chief, if not our only hold on the vast Empire of India, was the force and influence of Public Opinion, which is therefore more mighty than the Armies and the Fleets, the Councils and the Laws, that are thus but Auxiliaries to the greater Power of Public Opinion by which the British Rule is happily extanted over a hundred millions of Asiatic subjects!

That a Governor General, so well known throughout a long previous public life for his devotion to liberal sentiments, as the Earl of Moira is universally addmitted to be, should still even in India distinguish himself from all preceding Governors General by the frequency and frankness of his appeals to Public Opinion, is not at all surprising. We honour him and every man who assists the cause of Virtue and Integrity by doing homage to that Public Opinion, without whose salutary influence neither world long maintain their ground against Fraud and Vice,

and when we see around us Judges receiving with gratitude the approbation of those who can best appreciate their public conduct, and Governors conceiving it an honourable termination to their career of public services to have the verdict of Public Opinion passed on their deeds, we think there is still hope of its influence being long felt and acknowledged by persons of inferior importance.

The most singular portion of the singular Essay from which we have given quotations above, is, however, the last paragraph, wherein it is implied (if we understand the paragraph aright) that in what has been said as to the utter worthlessness of Public Opinion, it is chiefly meant to apply to appeals made to it on questions wherein the Rulers of the People are concerned; that in such cases Public Opinion is of no value whatever; and particularly in places where the constitution does not admit of the people influencing the motions of Government. Now this is an exact picture of the case before us. In the Address to be voted on Monday, the appeal to Public Opinion is on a question where the Ruler of the People is most directly and immediately concerned; and indeed is the only party to whom the expression of Public Opinion will apply, as the Members of Council not leaving India can hardly be included in a Farewell Address. This is also to take place in a country where we have been told over and over again that the constitution does not admit of the people having any influence over the motions of Government; and indeed that for this reason their pretending to offer an opinion at all is extremely silly and impudent. It is not many weeks ago that a mere suggestion in our Paper as to the duty of Government to use vigilance in detecting some murderers, was thought such an intrusion on the limits of deference to the governing body, that some sage observer thought the writer might as well pretend to a right to take his seat at the Council Board, as to assume the right of pointing out what he thought of the duty of Government. Innumerable cases have occurred indeed in which we have been told that whatever might be the force and value of appeals to Public Opinion in other countries, this was one in which such appeals were both absurd and pernicious. It is true that these were all cases in which disapprobation of certain measures was hinted at, for it was hardly safe to do more. But now, when approbation is to be bestowed, an Appeal to Public Opinion is of course a very different thing; so different indeed, that what would be intolerable in the one case, might be quite tolerable and palatable too in the other.

It is amusing enough to see another distinction which the BULL, in its profound wisdom, makes:—"In matters of private character, and literary reputation, says he, an Appeal to Public Opinion is all well enough; you may ransack a man's private history, talk of his family, and stamp him as a literary Impostor, with impunity. All this is fair game, particularly if the Individual be of a different way of thinking in politics, he may then be run down with impunity. But where the public characters of the Rulers of the People are concerned, or where indeed any Ruler is a party, Public Opinion should never be appealed to, for it is then quite out of place!"

This is the sum and substance of the BULL's wise maxims on this subject; so that according to his notions, the private character and history of such a man as Mr. Buckingham, for instance, is of sufficient consequence to the whole of India and Europe to warrant the strictest scrutiny before all the world; while the public conduct of the Marquis of Hastings and the character of an administration, on which the happiness of millions have for years depended, is a matter of such indifference, that any Appeal to Public Opinion on the subject is useless and misplaced, more particularly in a country like India, where the people have nothing to do with influencing the conduct of those who rule over them.

We hope and believe that these opinions are peculiar to the BULL, and do not extend beyond even the purloins of Clive Street. Lord Hastings cannot possibly set so little value on Public Opinion, or he would have forbidden the intended Meeting convened to hear it pronounced. The leading Members of

Society cannot so estimate the worth of Public Opinion, or they would never have exerted themselves as they have done to procure its expression. And for ourselves, if we may pronounce our sentiments on the subject, we have always said, that we honor all those who permit the free and uncontrollable expression of Public Opinion on their public conduct; and that if free and uncontrollable, or in other words, if all persons are permitted to censure what they disapprove as well as praise what they admire, we think the ordeal of Public Opinion the most trying that any man can undergo; but for the same reason, the issue of such an ordeal, when it terminates in the decided and unequivocal expression of Public Opinion in favor of the Individual submitting to its scrutiny, is, we think, the highest honour that any mortal can receive. But to be of any value, it must be as free as the air we breathe, and it is this unrestrained exercise of Public Opinion that we hope to see doing honour to every portion of our present Ruler's administration, which may be fairly submitted to its verdict. He will carry with him, whenever he leaves these shores, the regrets of many to whom his private qualities have more particularly endeared him. He will leave behind him also regrets on public grounds. But these will be too soon a matter of discussion elsewhere to render it necessary for us to offer a word more than our undissembled wishes for his welfare and happiness throughout life, wherever his future destiny may call him.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT, NOVEMBER 22. 1822.

Ghohul Chunder Bhos, versus William Tucker, late Deputy Post Master Kedgeree.

This was an action of Trover against the Defendant Mr. Tucker, which was brought on by the Advocate General; Messrs. Fergusson and Money pleading in behalf of the defendant. It appeared by the evidence, which was far from being clear, that one Luckey Narain Khur had sold Mr. Le Gros, Saltipetra to the amount of 5000 Rupees, for which the latter gave him a promissory note, dated sometime in November last, endorsed by Luckey Narain Khur, and which was accepted by Mr. Tucker. About three months ago Luckey Narain sold this Note to the Plaintiff, who sent one of his Servars (Rau Lochund Doss) with it to Mr. Tucker, to ascertain his signature, who after enquiring how it had come into his hands, kept it in his custody and sent the man about his business. A letter of demand was sent him by Mr. Higgins, Attorney of Law, on the part of the Plaintiff, to which no satisfactory answer was returned. Mr. Higgins (who was one of the witnesses called) spoke to Mr. Tucker in Court, asking him why he did not pay the Plaintiff his money, observing, that he had no business to detain the Document; to which the latter replied that it was a rascally transaction, and that he had never received a piece of the money. These are the heads of the case as near as we could gather them. Mr. Fergusson observed that as neither of the Counts had stated any thing like the date of the Document, of which also none of the witnesses could speak with any degree of exactness, nor say whether the Note was payable three months after date, or three months after sight, which (as the material substance of the Document was not stated in the Court, nor strict witness borne thereto) made it dubious whether or no the Document in Mr. Tucker's custody was the same as that alluded to; and as his Client, whatever the deeds might have been, had no gain in the transactions, he thought the Plaintiff ought to be non-suited; at all events if his Lordship gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, he hoped he might be allowed to move for leave to bring in an action of non-suit.

To this his Lordship assented, but as it had been proved in evidence that such a note, and one accepted by him was in the custody of Mr. Tucker, he gave it as his judgment that the amount of the note be paid the Plaintiff with interest from the 30th of November last.

Armenian Priest.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

An Extraordinary of the 18th instant, issued from the Armenian Press, by authority of the Right Reverend Archibishop Pogose, notifies his intention of conferring the Order of a Priest on Mr. Arrakiel, at the Armenian Church, on Sunday the 1st December, and that the ceremony on that occasion will commence at 5 and continue till 9 A. M.

The novelty of such an occurrence, added to the preparations which are making, suitable to the solemnity of the scene, will no doubt, attract a concourse of spectators anxious to view the performance of so awful and interesting a ceremony.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Chattawullah Gully, } A WELL-WISHER TO THE
Nov. 22, 1822. } CLERGY.

Important Medical Facts.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As few subjects can be of greater importance to mankind than the Medical Treatment of Diseases; and as the very existence of a considerable proportion of our species depends on a just treatment being adopted in cases of Fevers and Dysentery, I think it proper, although not a professional man, to offer a few lines to the Public, on the extract from Dr. Jackson's Work, contained in your Paper of this day (Oct. 28).

In this country probably, one half of the persons who die of disease, are carried off by Fevers and Dysentery; consequently it is of the last importance that a just treatment of these disorders, as far as the same be known, should be published throughout India. It appears from Dr. Jackson's account, that a considerable proportion of the Patients subjected to the mercurial treatment are destroyed. What then will be the number of lives annually destroyed or preserved throughout the British possessions in India, according as the mercurial or anti-mercurial treatment be generally adopted? Certainly many thousands—probably hundreds of thousands! The subject evidently DEMANDS the most serious consideration of the Government and of the Public.

Almost every Gentleman residing in India at a distance from a principal station, is obliged (if not destitute of humanity) to act occasionally as a Physician. And as he will have to treat many cases of Fever and Dysentery, he must be anxious to know which of the abovementioned methods of treatment should be practiced:—as he adopts the one or the other (if Dr. Jackson be right, and who can question the accuracy of his observation and conclusions?) he will prove a destroying or a preserving Angel! —Having lived long in the country or mosussil, I have administered medicine to hundreds of poor creatures who could not procure better assistance; and, I thank God, in general with success. But in all severe cases, want of professional knowledge caused me to act with trembling. While resident in the country had I been acquainted with the practice established by Dr. Jackson's authority and the documents hereinafter mentioned, I should in many instances have proceeded with less fear; and as many persons must be similarly situated with myself, for their benefit I send this Paper for publication; not that my view is confined to private unprofessional practitioners, far otherwise! I am much more anxious to draw the attention of Government to the subject, as the greatest degree of good or evil to be effected, must depend on the right or wrong practice being adopted by the Medical Servants of Government. The attention of Government to this subject is imperiously demanded; for in addition to the duty of preserving the lives of those subjected to its care, and that the greater part of the Professional men in India are its Servants, it must be remembered that all the Military, the Patients in the Hospitals, and the numerous Prisoners throughout the country, are treated in sickness under the authority of

Government; the existence of these thousands and thousands of human beings depends on the nature of that treatment; consequently THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT IS MOST AWFUL!

It is taken for granted, that Dr. Jackson's authority cannot be disputed; and a Document which some months ago accidentally came into my possession, contains evidence which incontrovertibly establishes, that the Doctor's conclusions are as applicable to the East as to the West Indies;—that the mercurial treatment is as DESTRUCTIVE here as there. The evidence alluded to, is contained in the following statements, marked No. 1 and No. 2:—

No. 1.—Comparative view of the mortality in FEVER, in the General Hospital of Calcutta.

Mercurial treatment in the years 1816-1817.				Anti-Mercurial treatment in 1818-19.				Mercurial treatment renewed in 1819-20-21.			
Months.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Months.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Months.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	
May,	10	0	32	2	5	1	September,	58	7		
June,	16	1	13	0	9	0	October,	60	10		
July,	9	5	12	3	18	0	November,	54	11		
August,	15	3	9	1	62	5	December,	29	7		
September,	17	4	14	5	86	2	January 1820	17	2		
October, ...	29	3	23	1	81	3	February,	9	0		
	^a 96	^a 16	^b 103	^b 12							
November,					32	1	March,	10	1		
December,					15	0	April,	8	3		
January 1817,					3	0	May,	6	0		
February,					*5	0	June,	47	1		
March,					*6	1	July,	21	3		
April,					*20	1	August,	33	5		
May,					23	0	September,	26	6		
June,					38	1	October,	17	3		
July,					25	1	November,	72	10		
August 17 days,					12	1	December,	20	8		
								January 1821	9	3	
					^c 34	^c 17			^d 406	^d 80	

REMARKS.

No. 2.—Comparative view of the mortality in DYSENTERY,^f in the General Hospital of Calcutta.

Mercurial treatment in the years 1816-1817. ^e				Anti-Mercurial treatment in 1818-19.				Mercurial treatment renewed in 1819-20-21.			
Months.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Months.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	Months.	Cases admitted.	Deaths.	
May,	20	4	39	6	6	0	September,	60	12		
June,	10	2	23	6	2	0	October,	29	9		
July,	7	1	12	1	15	1	November,	32	7		
August,	6	4	15	3	24	0	December,	41	7		
September,	17	7	25	4	25	1	January 1820	10	6		
October, ...	9	2	6	3	22	0	February,	5	2		
	^e 99	^e 20	^f 120	^f 22							
November,					12	1	March,	4	1		
December,					2	1	April,	6	2		
January 1819,					3	1	May,	5	0		
February,					63	0	June,	22	2		
March,					55	2	July,	8	2		
April,					525	3	August,	25	2		
May,					13	3	September,	14	4		
June,					13	2	October,	12	4		
July,					11	0	November,	32	4		
August 17 days,					8	1	December,	11	3		
								January 1821	12	4	
					^g 192	^g 16			^h 380	^h 61	

Here we observe, that in cases of Fever, of *one hundred* Patients nearly *thirteen* more|| die under the *Mercurial* treatment than under the *Anti-Mercurial* treatment! That is, the *Mercurial* treatment destroys, *thirteen* of every *hundred* Patients! And in cases of Dysentery, the difference is nearly the same, the destruction of human lives being little short of *twelve and a half* in every *hundred*! So that of all the Patients, rich and poor, afflicted with the two disorders in question, who are sub-

(*) 30 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital on the 31st of October, 1816. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN SIX* and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN FOUR AND ONE EIGHTH*.

(*) 14 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital, on the 31st October, 1817. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN EIGHT AND SEVEN TWELFTHS*, and in cases brought to a termination *ONE IN SEVEN AND FIVE TWELFTHS*.

(*) 8 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital, on the 17th August, 1819. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN TWENTY-FIVE AND NINE SEVENTEENTHS*, and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN TWENTY-FIVE AND ONE SEVENTEENTH*.

(*) 10 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital, on the 31st January, 1821. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN SIX AND ONE FIFTH*, and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN SIX AND THREE FORTIETHS*.

(*) Seven cases remained under cure in the Hospital on the 31st of October 1816. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted, was *ONE IN THREE AND NINE-TWENTIETHS*, and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN THREE AND ONE-TENTH*.

(*) 13 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital on the 31st Oct. 1817. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN FIVE AND FIVE ELEVENTHS*, and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN FOUR AND NINETEEN TWENTY-SECONDS*.

(*) 6 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital on the 17th Aug. 1819. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN TWELVE*, and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN ELEVEN AND FIVE-EIGHTHS*.

(*) 10 Cases remained under cure in the Hospital on the 31st Jan. 1821. The proportion of deaths to cases admitted was *ONE IN FIVE AND FIVE-TWELFTHS* nearly, and to cases brought to a termination *ONE IN FIVE AND A QUARTER* nearly.

* The cases in the whole Hospital for these three months are stated, because about the end of February, the whole Hospital was placed under Dr. ——'s care, and remained so nearly the whole of March. And the account of the separate wards for the month of April, has been mislaid. In all the other twelve months and 17 days in this column the cases treated in Dr. ——'s ward only are stated.

† Under the DYSENTERY, here are included all the cases which in the Hospital Returns stand under the two heads DIARRHÆA and DYSENTERY.

‡ The diseases of this season were particularly mild. Speaking of it, Mr. Jameson says, "upon the whole it was observed, that in Calcutta from the commencement of the preceding Hot Season until the end of August, there was less sickness, especially among Europeans, and that the symptoms of the Disorders principally attacking them were milder than during similar periods of many preceding years." Introduction to his report on CHOLERA, page 57. "It is no doubt true that throughout the whole of the year of its (Cholera's) rise, FEVERS and BOWEL COMPLAINTS were in Calcutta milder than usual." Report on CHOLERA, page 186.

§ The cases in the whole Hospital for these three months, are stated for the same reasons, which are given in the Table of Fevers.

|| The proportions given in round numbers are sufficiently near the truth to answer the purpose of this address; but not to leave room for cavil, the method of calculation is given: viz.

FEVER.—Of the three periods of mercurial treatment, 96, 103 and 406 patients, respectively, were admitted; of these 30, 14 and 10 respectively, remained under treatment; leaving 641 cases which were brought to a termination; and of this number of cases 108 ($10 + 12 + 30$) proved fatal,—being equal to 16,8486+in every hundred. Under the Antimercurial treatment of 426 cases, (434 - 6) brought to a termination, 17 proved fatal; which is equal to 3,990+in every hundred; the difference, as above stated, being *nearly thirteen* in a *hundred*.

DYSENTERY.—Of the three periods of Mercurial treatment, 69, 120 and 330 Patients, respectively were admitted; of these 7, 13 and 10, respectively remained under treatment, leaving 459 cases, which were brought to a termination; and of this number of cases 103 ($20 + 22 + 61$) proved fatal, being equal to 210,654+in every hundred. Under the Anti-Mercurial treatment, of 156 cases, (192 - 6) brought to a termination, 16 proved fatal, which is equal to 869+in every hundred; the difference, as above stated, being *nearly twelve and a half* in every hundred.

jected to the Mercurial treatment, about *one-eighth* part are destroyed by the *Medicine*, not by the disease! How terrible is this! Does not the subject imperiously demand the immediate attention of Government? Does it not demand the most serious consideration of every Member of Society, not only that he may be able (when professional assistance cannot be had) to administer the best known relief to his domestics and poor neighbours, but in order to preserve his own life and the lives of his family and friends? But one answer can be given to these questions.

Considering the importance of the subject, I trust, that one or more Medical Gentleman will take it up, *in such manner*, as to procure the due attention of Government, and thus to save the lives of millions of our fellow-creatures! And, in order to qualify unprofessional individuals (as far as can be done) for affording relief to the thousands of poor Natives, who annually are attacked with Fever and Dysentery, it is hoped, that some Professional man will publish a short and plain account of the Anti-Mercurial treatment, accompanied by proper directions for the unlearned.

Should my humble endeavour, in any degree, produce the desired effect, I shall be well paid for the trouble taken in preparing this address,—which, please to print with the largest type used in the JOURNAL, that—**ALL MAY SEE.**

I am, Sir,

ONE WHO DESIRES TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF HIS FELLOW-CREATURES.

Calcutta, Oct. 28, 1822.

The Calcutta Annual Register.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Whoever is acquainted with the early volumes of the *Asiatic Annual Register*, edited by LAWRENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL, knows that the most valuable portion of that work is the division appropriated to "State Papers." It is now many years since that source of light to the politician and historian has been closed; for the twinkling of the *Asiatic Journal* has hitherto contributed little to our amusement and less to our information.

In this state of destitution, our attention is arrested by the PROSPECTUS of a Calcutta Annual Register; but, alas! even a PROSPECTUS cannot conceal the want of fruit that, with all its 300 leaves, will characterise this Calcutta exotic. Instead of *State Papers*, we are to have "the Public Documents, which emanate from the Indian Government, as, Regulations for the Civil administration of British India, and orders affecting the general interest of its Armies" that is to say, the "Regulations" and the "General Orders," for all other emanations are for the exclusive benefit, in the first instance, of the Court of Directors and Board of Control. The most critical and interesting part of Sir J. MALCOLM's Memoir on Malwa, though printed in Calcutta, was religiously secured from publication till it fell into the hands of the *Asiatic Journal*, in whose Number for June it appears. It is most apparent, then, that LONDON, not CALCUTTA, is the appropriate soil for an Asiatic Annual Register.

The Author of the Prospectus is pleased to say that "although there are numerous writers (on Indian subjects) there are no critics at home," forgetting that Sir JOHN MALCOLM is "at home," and many others who, whether with or without local knowledge, are well qualified to be "critics."

The work is announced "under the patronage of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General &c. &c. &c." and as his Lordship will have left India before its appearance (in the middle of January) we may expect that it will not only be dedicated to (one who will then be) the late Governor General, but that it will bear on its title page by way of motto,

*Let others hail the rising sun,
I bow to him whose race is run.*

MONYPLIES.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Stud Department.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The letter signed CAROLUS in the JOURNAL of the 26th instant (October), is evidently the production of a man who has taken an erroneous and somewhat biased view of the subject upon which he writes; he has, however, apparently the desire of receiving information on the subject; and his method of canvassing, instead of caviling at, the measure he alludes to, entitles him to some praise, and much consideration.

I differ with him entirely when he supposes that the purchase of Colts at one year old will be injurious to either the Government or the Zumeendar, the two points on which he builds his theme; but allow that it will injure the Horse Dealers, which, however, I should consider but a mere trifle, in comparison to the advantages, likely, in my opinion, to accrue to Government from the system; even were they the useful and deserving class he appears to think; that they are not so, I think I am justified in asserting, from the fact, that for many years back, the Corps of Cavalry, Dragoons, and Horse Artillery on this Presidency, have never been complete in Horses: add to which, the annoyances these people always occasion to Committees, by constantly endeavouring to force upon them inferior Horses, and it is a notorious fact, that the description of Horse presented to Committees is becoming worse and worse every year, and in my humble opinion it would be a gain, rather than a loss to the State, were these men to abandon their present pursuits and put their hands to the plough; they will however still have open to them the supply to the numerous petty Native Chieftains, which is an ample field for the employment of about one hundred men, and there are not more. I confess I have no great compassion for these Gentry, who I look upon as middle men, or agents between the Zumeendar and the Government, to the prejudice of both; the wants of the latter they but every indifferently supply, while they give as little as they can help for the produce of the former, and I challenge CAROLUS to produce a single instance of a Zumeendar having received four hundred or four hundred and fifty Rupees for a Colt for the service from a Dealer; I know from these men themselves, many of whom I have lately had an opportunity of questioning on the subject, as well as from Zumeendars and other Natives, not less enlightened, I suspect, than CAROLUS's friend, that the usual price given by the Dealers, for a Colt for the Service, three years old, is from one hundred and seventy five, to two hundred and twenty five Rupees; they have occasionally, when they meet with a knowing hand, (one of their brethren turned Zumeendar for instance) to give as high as three hundred and fifty, but this only when the Colt is fit to be taken before a Committee for the Dragoons immediately; and which occurs in the case of one or two Colts out of one hundred they buy; and in my opinion, these prices are not to be compared with that of from ninety to one hundred and twenty for a yearling as stated by CAROLUS; the difference does not in fact repay the Zumeendar for the keep of the Colt during the interval (two years); leaving out of the account the advantage to the Zumeendar, of a quick return for his money, as well as the serious drawback of risk from disease and accident, both weighty considerations, the latter especially, from their very limited knowledge or rather no knowledge at all in the treatment of the diseases of Horses; added to which, the extreme liability of the animal to inflammatory disease; from the artificial manner in which he is reared, and I think, I am within the mark when I confute that their loss from this cause, would be two hundred per cent. more than if the Colts were reared and treated in the European method, added to which the accidents liable to happen in breaking them in in the Native manner, by throwing them suddenly on their haunches so severely as they do, even at a very tender age; which generates spavins, splints, and a whole host of defects.

CAROLUS, when he talks of his "broad principles of interest and advantage," seems to think that he is among English Farmers (enlightened Suffolk men for instance) and to forget that

these Zumeendars, whose interest he is so desirous of upholding in his own way, will not avail themselves of the advantages of a free market, a consummation devoutly to be wished, and which would effectually do away with, not only the systems so obnoxious to CAROLUS, but also the Dealers; not a Zumeendar is there who would take his Colt fifty or one hundred miles to a Committee; they do not understand our off hand way of doing business, and never think a bargain properly concluded, unless there are five or six hookas smoked during the ceremony, and until these prejudices are overcome we must either make use of a system of this sort or of the Horse Dealers; and how far, how very far, more beneficial to the interests of both Zumeendars, and the Government must it be, when they come in contact through the medium of a British Officer, without the intervention of the extorting Native Middleman or Horse Dealer. That the Zumeendars do not think the system prejudicial to their interests, I can safely aver from their own testimony, and I think I can set the matter at rest, as well as quiet the fears of CAROLUS, as to the breeders selling their Mares, (which bye the bye they are not slow in doing under the dealer system) by relating the following reply to one of my queries to a most respectable Native holding a high employment under Government. I asked this man, whether it would be better for the Zumeendar to get one hundred and twenty Rupees for his Colt at a year old, or to sell him to dealer on the usual terms: his reply was; "Sir, I am a Zumeendar myself, I hold some villages in the Dooab, my brother manages them for me, and since Colts have been purchased by the Sircar* my brother has written to me to buy several Mares and send them over to him as a certain source of gain to us both."

We now come to CAROLUS's chapter of accidents, or five objections to buying Colts at one year old. To the first, viz. the difficulty of selection. Here there is of course some difficulty, but which is to be obviated by an inspection of both Sire and Dam, from which as well as the bone of the Colt, a tolerably correct judgment may be formed. I am far from thinking this test infallible, but generally speaking, it will in my opinion be found a safe criterion, but I reject entirely CAROLUS's opinions of the superiority in judgment of the Dealers over the Stud Officers, and maintain that the latter has infinitely more at stake than the former, as I conceive that the reputation of a British Officer, in whatever way his services are employed, is infinitely more dear to him than any thing a Horse Dealer has to put in competition with it.

The second objection is the risk from disease and accidents. This CAROLUS admits as not likely to be very great; he mentions deaths in the Dooab establishment; but that is no criterion the establishment is still in its infancy, and increased experience in the causes, which I am inclined to think local and as little to be foreseen as guarded against, will, I am convinced prevent any thing of the sort again occurring, even should it prove to have been the case to any great extent. Here I may as well introduce a point where I am at variance with CAROLUS: he says, he cannot agree with a very zealous and worthy member of the Board of Superintendence that any great increase of size in bone or muscle is the necessary consequence of being at liberty. This I maintain to be case, and CAROLUS does not bring forward any proof that it is not, or advance any argument why it should not be so, but flies off to another subject, viz. that there is a great difference between the produce of English and Arab Stallions, a fact that I should think no man in his sober senses would deny. The third objection is,—The liability of being rejected by Cavalry Committees and the loss accruing to Government from this cause.

On this head I shall only say, that if seventy per cent. are to be rejected by Cavalry Committees, the scheme will be a losing one to Government: that this average is a fair one with respect to the Horses presented by Dealers I have no doubt, and I will submit my opinion of the efficacy of the system to this test, that if seventy per cent. is the average rejected by the Committees at Ghazipore, the system under consideration is not a desirable

* Their term for the Government.

one; but I suspect that the Stud Officers below could convince CAROLUS that the number rejected was not quite so much. By computation I make out that if out of 100 Colts purchased at one year old between 60 and 70 are admitted between the age of four and five years, the plan is a certain gain to Government. CAROLUS fears much loss from the sale of Rejected Horses; but I suppose he here too calculates upon the rejection of seventy per cent. I do not however think that a market for these Horses would be so difficult to procure, they meet with sale now, and why should they not hereafter; besides we are not to look upon the scheme as a mere matter of profit and loss, but must take into consideration the inestimable advantage to the Government in having their resources in this most indispensable supply within themselves, and that in time of war a system of this sort insures a certain remount of good serviceable cattle, and places them beyond the extortion of Horse Dealers or the caprices of their neighbours, besides the great efficiency and durability of the animal when allowed to attain his full growth at liberty, instead of being rode at before two, and in most instances hard worked before he is three years old, which would materially decrease the annual number of cast Horses, and in this point produce no contemptible saving, added to the further advantage of having their Horses so much more quiet and tractable (no trifling consideration), and which CAROLUS himself admits would be the case.

The 6th and 7th objections are the questionable benefit and probable loss to the Zumeendars, and the check thus given to the Breeding System.

These objections I think I have answered pretty fully, and I trust satisfactorily, in the former part of my Letter, I shall now only remark upon one argument advanced by CAROLUS, viz. that the expense to the Government for rearing the Colts, would be infinitely greater than it is to the Zumeendar. I do not consider this to be the case, I have calculated that the expense to Government on each Colt, if 600 were kept, would be 60 Rupees or thereabouts per annum. I do not think the Zumeendar could do it for less. I am certain he would not do it so well, and if cheaper, how dearly would he pay for his trifling gain in the risk of the frustration of all his hopes by the death of his Colt, or by his turning out vicious or unfit for the service. This CAROLUS may perhaps say is equally likely to be the case with respect to Government; but this I deny for reasons before stated, and even were it the case, I think I have amply provided for such occurrence in my allowance of between 30 or 40 per cent, besides where is the comparison of the loss of the Colt to the Zumeendar, and the same casualty to Government.

The latter part of CAROLUS's Letter, I am free to confess, I do not understand, but as far as I can judge, the Horse Dealers are the monopolists in the way he mentions, and they are illiberal monopolists, so that even were the system of buying Colts by the Government to be deemed a monopoly, it would have the advantage over the present system of the intervention of Horse Dealers, that a liberal system has over an illiberal one.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Hissar, October }
31, 1822.

JOSEPH LEESON, Sub-Ass't.
Supt. Hurriana Establishment.

P. S.—CAROLUS thinks that the purchase of the yearling will operate to discourage breeding, as it will deprive the Zumeendar of eventually realizing the full Cavalry price, yet admits that the price has heretofore never gone to the Breeder but to the Dealer, and in doing so, admits that the system adduced by the Government, has in no way interfered with the Breeders profits: but in truth the Breeder has not the means of conveniently keeping the produce, after the age of 1 year, and as is the case with the Breeder in England, sells his Colt to an Individual, who gains a livelihood by rearing the animal till of an age fit for use.

CAROLUS has adduced as a reason for not purchasing the yearling produce, the great chance of future rejection by Cavalry Committees; he has estimated the rejected cattle at near 70 per cent. taking it at the average of the rejections of the Dealers presentations to our Committees. In doing this he has quite lost

sight of the parent stock from which the Dealer's Colts were raised previous to the distribution of the Government Stallions, and to the well-established fact, that the older a Colt becomes when from good parent stock, the more perfect he grows, and the reverse when from bad stock. Now it is well known that before the Government Stallions were distributed, the Breeders had only access to a Horse of the value of from 50 to 150 Rupees, and these poor animals were exhausted by over use, the fee seldom exceeding one Rupee, a little gram a little wheat, a little tobacco, which was the principal cause of the numerous rejections of the Colts presented by the Dealers, who knew nothing of the Sires of their Colts.

I have already alluded to CAROLUS having adduced no facts in support of young animals not gaining bone and muscular strength by being at liberty: but CAROLUS, who is evidently a professional man, must well know, that strength in the human subject depends upon the constant use of limbs and the play of the muscles, and that a child brought up effeminate, and another from the same parents on the contrary reared without any particular care, and perhaps not so well bred in manhood, when grown to manhood, that the fine form of the latter would far exceed the former, although in infancy the delicate plumpness of the former would be more pleasing to the inexperienced eye, than the latter; so it used to be with Colonel Skinner's produce. It is not however whether English or Arab stock is the strongest; but whether English and Arab stock reared at liberty or under a system of confinement, when compared with English and Arab stock, is the strongest.

The Government under its present system leaves it optional with the Zumeendar to sell his produce or not, as it suits his inclination, and only purchases such Colts as, with reference to the Dam and Sire, promise to turn out fit for its purchases; in doing so it encourages the Breeders to keep good Mares, and discourages the retention of bad Mares and unprofitable animals by refusing to purchase the produce. I am therefore unable to draw any of the conclusions from the Government system which CAROLUS has done.

CAROLUS must be aware that the Government has liberally supplied Bulls to the Hurriana, and altho' it has not yet purchased up the young Male Produce, in the same way that it has adopted with respect to the Colts, the produce of its Stallions; that Private Individuals have done so, under a persuasion that they can rear a Bullock, to the full as cheap as any Zumeendar, and make a great benefit by the trade; the same Individuals, as many have before them, would also find, that an equal profit is to be realized, by rearing Colts, if the Government were to forego the advantage.

With respect to rejected cattle, CAROLUS has little idea of the growing opulence of India and the effects of the trade. He little thinks, that ridiculous as some of the Caricatures appeared to be at the renewal of the Charter, of Natives riding in their Carriages, that these good effects have really been produced; and that as good roads are extended, the use of Horses will become more general; and keep pace with the several improvements of the condition of the great body of the people, who are daily becoming more habituated to the use than the possession of wealth. But CAROLUS imagines that the demand for Horses centres in the Government, and little thinks that the Government demand, both in point of value and number, bears no proportion to that of the Public.

J. L.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium.....	19 8 a 20 0
Non-Remittable, .. ditto.....		13 8 a 13 14

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
2 a 2½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sicea Rupers.....	2 a 2½	
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92 *	
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sicea Rupers per 100 Madras Rs.	*	
Bills on Court of Directors, 8 Months date .. 26 0 a 28 0 pr. et. prem.		
Ditto ditto, 12 ditto.....	24 0 a 26 0 pr. et. ditto	

Selections.

Madras, November 2, 1822.—Our hopes have as yet been disappointed by our inability to report the name of the vessel which was in sight to the Southward on Tuesday last—From as clear a view as the hazy state of the atmosphere would allow us to take of her, we are led to conjecture that she may be the **YORK**—her arrival we hourly look for—not do we altogether despair of the appearance of the **NANCY**, from the circumstance of her engagement to bring round an Officer of this Establishment from Bengal—as communicated to us by himself.—The **VICTORY** is a Coasting Trader and therefore would not have the same inducement to come in at an hazard. Her ultimate destination, we learn, is the Mauritius.

In the dull time of the Monsoon when our Communications from England *direct* are almost despaired of, and our Intercourse with the Sister Presidencies very precarious, it becomes a difficult task, and one mixed with feelings of anxious pleasure, to find materials for our columns likely to convey instruction as well as amusement, subjects of novelty as well as those of an interesting nature. Harassed by such reflections, and guided by the better judgement and abler advice of many of our Subscribers, we have come to the resolution of following the example of a *Contemporary* by opening a "**LION'S MOUTH**"—and however servile imitation may be generally considered, yet we feel that our anxious desire to please will demand that liberal consideration from those, who concur in the maxim, that praise is due to mortals who have it not in their power to command success, but have used their best exertions to deserve it.—
Madras Gazette.

Sons of St. Andrew.—Having observed an advertisement in the daily papers calling a meeting of the Sons of St. Andrew at 10 A. M. to-day, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for doing honor to the festival of the Saint, we resolved upon going, for the two-fold purpose,—of giving our humble aid, if it should be required—and of serving up something in the way of a paragraph to one readers. Unfortunately we were prevented, by circumstances over which we had no control, from reaching the Town Hall until about twenty minutes after 10; when we entered the chamber usually allotted for such preliminary meetings, and found it empty. On the table stood a fair sheet of paper, unstained by pen and ink. We sat down for a little, but perceiving no likelihood of the *meeting* becoming more numerous, we sent for Mr. GUNTER. From him we learnt, that at the hour advertised, either four or five of the Sons of St. Andrew came according to requisition; that they remained some twenty minutes, when, despairing (as we did afterwards) of seeing any further acquisition to their strength, they went away without coming to any decision. In this state, then, the matter now stands. It is not for us to say whether the absence of the Sons of St. Andrew is attributable to indifference—or want of proper information respecting the hour and day of assembling to settle preliminaries—or want of opportunity. To the latter two causes we would rather ascribe it, than to lukewarmness. Last year a meeting on the usual large scale, was prevented by causes of about as much importance as that which set the people of Lilliput about the ears—the breaking of the eggs at the small or large end. The cause no longer exists; we hope then, that a meeting will yet be held: and here we would remind our readers who were present, of the harmony which prevailed at the last happy assemblage of the Sons of St. Patrick. Shall it be said, that the Sons of St. Andrew were the first to shew the damping example of omitting to commemorate their tutelar Saint's natal day, and of coldly permitting an opportunity to pass, of hanging another wreath upon the shrine of honest nationality? Shall it be said, that he who has so often presided over the sons of the Saint in this far distant land, to the delight of all who hear him, saw the last anniversary which he is fated perhaps ever to behold among us, pass unheeded by? We cannot believe it; and short as the time is for preparation, we anticipate that St. Andrew's eve 1822, will be ushered in as splendidly and hospitably as any that ever preceded it.

New Periodical Work.—Though we forbore to say any thing on its first appearance about the Prospectus of a new periodical work, to be entitled "**THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE**," we felt not the less interested in its future success notwithstanding. A well conducted Magazine of the kind proposed, is what has been much wanted among us; and from what we have learnt respecting the Editorship of the **ORIENTAL**, we have not a doubt but it will be most ably conducted, and afford matter of useful entertainment to all who choose to patronise it.

We have also much pleasure in recommending to the notice of our religious and literary readers a prospectus which appears in our present number, of a new quarterly publication, entitled "**THE ASIATIC OBSERVER**," &c. It is pleasing thus to see the number of labourers in the vineyard of oriental knowledge, as well as the vineyard itself increasing. Our Native fellow subjects, we believe, have begun to contract a taste for Western learning; and as we never can believe good to be productive of evil, we trust this taste will become every day more extended. Already has its good effects been seen—already have we

beheld a distinguished and self-educated Native casting off the trammels of superstition and prejudice, and appealing to the reason of his countrymen against some degrading practices of their Hierarchy, in language worthy of philosopher and a man. If such be the fruits of mental cultivation, may properly directed knowledge enlarge its limits hourly.—*India Gazette.*

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—We regret the circumstance of our not having been in Court on the interesting occasion of the Address being presented to the Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS MACNAUGHTEN by the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury; but we have now the pleasure of laying a copy of it before our readers, in the full persuasion that the public, in as far as they have had any opportunity of judging, will cordially concur in its sentiments. In the reply of his Lordship we have made a slight emendation that seems to have escaped our *Contemporary* from which it is taken the word "**RIGOROUS**" being substituted for "**VIGOROUS**" the latter of which would neither be very complimentary to the *Judgement* of the Addressees, nor consonant with the evident intention of the individual who makes the Reply. We are happy to see the arduous labours of our worthy Judge for so many months sole and unsupported, on the Bench, thus rewarded by the approbation of a discerning Public. We understand that a reward of another nature—the emoluments of the office of Chief Justice for the time SIR FRANCIS has discharged the whole judicial duties—was liberally tendered to him by Government, but, with singular disinterestedness, declined. His portrait is well worthy, then, of a place among these venerable figures that already grace the walls of the Grand Jury Room.

Breaking Calcutta Gaol.—The escape of Rammohun Kondoo, a Native Debtor, from the custody of Mr. Higginson, Keeper of the Great Gaol of Calcutta, sometime in August last, was noticed in the Newspapers about the period it happened, as our readers may recollect, and every effort we believe has been used in the meantime to apprehend him, but without success. In consequence of his escape, an action was raised against the Sheriff of Calcutta, for the debt for which the prisoner was confined, which action came on before the Supreme Court yesterday, when judgement was given against the Sheriff for Twenty Thousand Rupees and upwards.

It will of course fall upon the Jailer who is responsible to the Sheriff, to refund this sum; and we cannot but regret that he should have met with this misfortune, as we understand he is deserving man who has formerly been in better circumstances, and is now labouring under many difficulties. After having been twenty years in this country, striving with honest industry to secure a competency, and maintain himself and family comfortably in the evening of his days, above the fear of want or dependence, he has by a train of adverse circumstances been plunged into the greatest pecuniary embarrassments. While labouring to retrieve the effects of former adversity, as well as support a Wife and five or six Children, he is now subjected to new trials and misfortunes, by which we fear his future prospects are entirely blasted. It is at least gratifying to think that the consciousness of rectitude may enable Mr. Higginson to bear up with fortitude against these calamities, or endure with calm resignation those evils that can neither be prevented nor remedied. As we have not heard that any blame whatever has even been imputed to him in this affair, and as he enjoys we believe the fullest confidence of the Sheriff's he has served under, we hope it will not be the cause of his losing his situation, since any other person is equally liable, if not from his inexperience even more so to the same misfortune.

Considerable doubt we have heard, did exist whether the Prisoner actually made his escape from the Gaol; and all that can be said is, that he is missing. The tank inside the Gaol was dragged; but it may be questioned, whether he might not remain at the bottom, notwithstanding the imperfect mode of dragging practised in this country being resorted to. The decision of the Court was founded on this fact, that wherever he may be, his body cannot be produced.

Aumeen Mistry v. Mr. Thos. Harrowell.—This case, also decided in the Supreme Court yesterday, was an action of trespass brought by the Plaintiff, a Native Painter, of considerable business and some property, against the Defendant, who is a Coachmaker in Calcutta, for having confined him three days and two nights at his workshop or place of business, without suffering him to go home to his family, and also for having beaten him when thus in confinement.

The principal witnesses examined, were the Brothers of the Defendant and Plaintiff, the Durwan, and some of the workmen in their employ. It appears that a chariot was to be painted for Mr. Barwell; and the Defendant ordered Aumeen Mistry to remain at the workshop till it was done. According to the Defendant's evidence, the work required, was not finished in less than 3 days, and therefore the Mistry was detained, but by his own free will and without any compulsion. The Durwan however swore that Mr. Harrowell informed him that Aumeen Mistry and the other workmen were to remain all night, which he considered as an order not to let them go out, and they were kept in accordingly. The Plaintiff's brother came next morning early and wished to get

access to him, but the Durwan would not allow him to enter. At last application was made to Mr. Duff, the Attorney, by whose interference the man's release was obtained on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The beat ing was sworn to by one witness.

The Counsel for the Defendant contended that there was no compulsion exercised over the Plaintiff; that he remained with his own consent; that it was for his advantage to remain since he was paid by the piece, and received KHORAKER, (an allowance made to them on such occasions for victuals); and that the act of receiving this allowance, at least for the first night, proved that he had consented to remain.

The Advocate General, for the Plaintiff, disapproved of the arbitrary practice the Tradesman of Calcutta seem to have established of confining their workmen occasionally; as being harrassed in this manner for two or three days together, must greatly incapacitate them from working well. In this instance he thought it most improper and unnecessary; as the Plaintiff was a man of some consideration, and ought to have been enticed to perform the work by kind treatment and the advantages that would accrue from it, and not compelled by force. It was in evidence that he had received an advance to the amount of 2000 Rupees, which proved him a man of some consequence; and three days after his liberation he was arrested by the Defendant for a debt of 1,600 Rs. which sufficiently showed the nature of the confinement; that it was an illegal constraint put upon him with the view of working the money out of him.

Sir Francis Macnaghten in pronouncing judgement observed that, notwithstanding the contradictory swearing, he had no doubt the Plaintiff was illegally confined against his will; but thought the evidence of the assault was not well supported. He objected however to the action being brought into that Court as it would be a most grievous thing if every person guilty of any slight impropriety were to be subjected to the enormous expenses, that proceedings in that Court necessarily incurred, which he thought could not in this case be less than 1000 Rupees.

His Lordship decided that the Defendant should pay 100 Rupees damages, and each party his own costs. — *Hurkara.*

Pinang and Singapore.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

SIR,

That truly excellent production of "FAIR PLAY'S" which graced on the 12th inst. your ever interesting GAZETTE, has been drawn with a most impartial and tolerant spirit, and does high credit to the genius of its Author; and for the honor of our "Sister Colony" (an endearing appellation) I sincerely trust the wits of our beloved brethren there may vindicate their fastidious and dolorous "EXTRACTS" in the same correct and masterly style. To elongate the subject would be superfluous, as Fair Play has set matters in their proper light; and I do not fear that malignancy will be able to refute what he has so justly advanced; but at the same time, as the welfare of the Merchantile Interests of Singapore is a topic dear to my heart, I cannot permit myself to be dormant whilst there is the least probability of being favored with an elucidation of a report which found pretty good currency here last Season; but which (as I believe) has never reached the hands of the Typographer, and this very probably might have arisen from the puerility of the charge.

It was set forth on the part of our Emulators at Singapore that their brethren here had, to their great disprachgement, most wilfully and maliciously biased the H. C.'s. Captains and Purrs, by giving out that in the rates of produce collected at the "Grand Depot" and that of this Island, was so great as to occasion a difference of seventy five per cent. in favor of Pinang! — Thereby imposing on the good nature of the inexperienced, and inducing them through misrepresentation to give our Pepper and Betel-nut the preference.

This, Mr. EDITOR, is a charge more ridiculous than grievous, and the object of my wishing you to give publicity thereto, is to beg my friends either to substantiate or subvert it.

Your obedient Servant,

Pinang, 15th October, 1822.

PLAYFAIR.

Marriages.

At Kuladhee, on the 19th ultimo, by the Officer Commanding the Field Detachment, Lieutenant AUGUSTUS CLARKE, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, third Son of Major General TREDWAY CLARKE, of the Coast Artillery, to Miss LUCY TREWMAN, niece of Captain TREWMAN, Quarter Master of Brigade in Mysore.

At Bangalore, on the 12th ultimo, by the Reverend W. MALKIN, B. A. Curate ALEXANDER TAYLOR, 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Miss CAROLINE HALCOTT.

Printed at the Columbian Press, No. 4, Bankhall Street.

Shipping Arrivals.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 22	PROVIDENCE	British	S. Owen	Portsmouth	May 28

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL, — JOHANNE MARIA, (D.) Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW, — McCAGLY, (brig), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSET HIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHESEA.

Passengers.

Passengers per Ship PROVIDENCE, Captain Samuel Owen, from Portsmouth the 28th of May, Madeira the 24th of June, and Madras the 28th of October.

From England.—Misses Stewart, Chilcott, and S. Chilcott; Lieutenant C. H. K. Proctor, of His Majesty's 38th Foot; Messrs. William Brownlow, and Robert Mezies, Cadets; Messrs. W. M. Woolastone, George Goodwin, and John Izod.—From Madras.—Captain Richardson.

The PROVIDENCE left at Madeira the DAVID SCOTT, which Ship was to sail three days after the PROVIDENCE for Madras and Bengal.

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Where Bound.	Probable time of Sailing.
Lady Raffles,	James Coxwell, ..	London,	Early in Jan.
Larkins,	H. R. Wilkinson, ..	London,	All Dec.
Hibernia,	Mackintosh, ..	London,	All Dec.
Duke of Bedford,	F. A. Canyngham, ..	London,	15th Dec.
Clyde,	J. Driver,	London touching at Madras and the Cape, ..	3d Dec.
Lotus,	J. R. F. Doveton, ..	London,	15th Dec.
William Money,	— Jackson,	London,	15th Dec.
Goleouda,	J. F. Edwards, ..	London,	26th Dec.
Catherine,	W. Knox, ..	London,	All December
Bengal Merchant,	Alexander Brown, ..	London,	20th Dec.
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead, ..	London,	All Dec.
La Belle Alliance,	W. Rolfe,	London,	Early in Jan.
Calcutta,	— Stroyan,	Liverpool,	15th Dec.
Hope,	— Flint,	C. of G. Hope & London, ..	7th Dec.
Minstrel,	— Barnes,	Cape of Good Hope, St Helena & London, ..	1st Dec.
Ospray,	A. McGill,	Greenock, ..	5th Dec.
Nancy,	Guezene,	Bordeaux, ..	1st Dec.
Columbia,	J. Chapman,	For Bombay & thence to England, ..	1st Dec.
Jane,	C. Maitland, ..	Isle of France, ..	25th Dec.
Thalia,	A. Haig,	Cape of G. Hope, ..	1st Dec.
Hercules,	— Denham,	For the Eastward	Early in Dec.
Hashmy,	— Gibson,	W. Kinsey	1st Dec.
Ann,	Maitland,	Ditto	Ditto.

Births.

On the 22d instant, the Wife of Mr. THOMAS GREGORY, of the General Department, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 21st instant, the Lady of the late Major BURN LATTER, of a Daughter.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. JAMES HAVELL, of Culwar House, Shababat, of a Son.

At Myoporie, on the 11th instant, the Lady of H. T. OWEN, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Death.

At Nasserabad, on the 6th instant, Captain WILLIAM HALES, of the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment of Native Infantry.